Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859. VOL. 32, NO. 39.

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DAVID OVER.

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Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

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Forward & Gaither,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.

ROSS FORWARD, of Somerset, and O. H. GAITHER, have opened a law office in Bedford, Pa. O. H. GAITHER, having located permanently in Bedford, will be assisted during every Court by the former. All business entrusted to them will be promptly and carefully attended to. Office on Juliana street, two doors south of the Inquirer office.
Dec. 31, 1858.

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Bedford, Pa.,

WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
Office on Pitt Street one door West of the "Union Hotel."
June 10, 1859 -tf

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
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WILL practice in the Courts of Fulton, Bedford and Franklin Counties. ☞Office on Main Street, opposite Speer's Hotel.
September 3, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
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June 1,—1854. tf.

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Formerly of Bedford, Pa.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
74, WALL ST. NEW YORK.
All business promptly atended to.
Dec. 3, 1858.

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Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
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Dec, 24, 1858.

W. J. Mullin, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND DENTIST,
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OFFERS his services to the Public in the practice of Medicine. Will attend promptly to all cases entrusted to his care.
He will also perform all operations on the teeth in a neat and scientific manner.
Teeth plugged and inserted from a single tooth to
An Entire Set,
Mounted on gold or silver plate, on the latest and most approved principles.
TERMS *moderate*, and all operations *warranted*.
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Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. J. S. ESHLEMAN,

RESPECTFUELY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pattonsville and vicinity.
Night calls promptly attended to.
Pattonsville, March 18, 1859.-z

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged,) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

NOW then for Bargains! selling off all kinds of Summer dress Goods at cost.
OSTER & CARN.
Bedford July 15, 1859.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

AN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

The Army in Utah.

CAMP FLOYD, Utah, July 21, 1859.

Camp Floyd, 40 miles south of Salt Lake City, is located on the west side of a dry valley, perhaps ten miles wide by thirty miles long, separated by high hills from Lake Utah, some fifteen to twenty miles distant on the north east. This valley would be fertile were it not doomed to sterility by drouth. A small stream takes its rise in copious springs at the foot of the western hills just north of the camp, but is soon drank up by the thirsty plain. Water in this stream, and wood (low cedar) on the adjacent hills, probably dictated the selection of this site for a camp, though I believe a desire if not a secret compact to locate the troops as far as possable from the Mormon settlements, had an influence in the premises. No Mormons live in this valley or within sight of it; though all the roads leading from Salt Lake City, as well as from Provo, and the other settlements around Lake Utah, are within a day's march and may be said to be commanded by the camp. The soil is easily pulverized when dry, and keeps the entire area enveloped during Summer in a dense cloud of dust, visible for miles in every direction. I saw it when eight miles away as I came down from Salt Lake City yesterday.

The Camp is formed of low and neat adobe houses, generally small. I presume there are three or four hundred of them—enough, at all events, to make three or four Kansas cities.—'Frogtown' is a satellite, or suburb, whence grog and other luxuries (including execrable whisky at about $10 per gallon) are dispensed to thirsty soldiers who have not already drank up more than their pay amounts to. The valley is covered with Sagebush and Greasewood, as usual; but the Camp has been freed from these and is mainly level as a house-floor. The adobes were made on the spot by Mexicans, the boards for roofs, finishing off, &c., supplied by Brigham Young and his son-in-law, from the only canon opening into Salt Lake Valley which abounds in timber (Yellow Pine, I believe,) fit for sawing. The Territorial Legislature—(which is another name for 'the Church')—granted this canon to Brigham, who runs three saw mills there in at a clear profit of $100 or so per day. His profit on the lumber supplied to the Camp was probably over $50,000. The price was $70 per thousand feet. President Young assured me, with evident self-complacency, that he did not need and would not accept a dollar of salary from 'the Church'—he considered himself able to make all the money he needed by business, as he had made the $250,000 worth of property he already possesses. With a Legislature ever ready to grant him such perquisites as this lumber canon—(and I believe the best Wood canon leading into Salt Lake Valley is held by him under a similar free grant)—I should think he might. The total cost of this post to the Government was about $200,000.

The Army in Utah has numbered 3,500 men—I believe its present strength is but about 3,000. It is mainly concentrated in this camp, though some small detachments are engaged in surveying or opening roads, guarding herds, &c., in different parts of the Territory. I believe this is still the largest regular force ever concentrated upon the soil of our country in time of peace. It consists of the 5th, 7th and 10th regiments of Infantry, a battalion of Light Artillery, and two or three companies of Dragoons. I met, between Bridger and Ham's Fork, a considerable force of Dragoons going down.

Let us briefly consider the history and position of this little Army.

In the former half of 1857, it was concentrated in Kansas; late in that year, the several regiments composing it were put in march toward the Rocky Mountains. The Mormons full soon learned that it was to be launched against them, and at once prepared to give it a warm reception; the Army had no information on the subject, save general report.—Detained in Kansas to give effect to Gov. Walker's electioneering quackeries, it was at length sent on its way at a season too late to allow it to reach Salt Lake before winter. No commander was sent with it; Gen. Harney was announced as its chief, but has not yet even joined it. It was thus dispatched on a long and difficult expedition, in detachments, without a chief, without orders, without any clear idea of its object or destination. Entering Utah thus as no army, but as a number of separate, straggling detatchments, neither of which was ordered to protect the supply trains which followed one or two marches behind them, they had the mortification to learn, about the 1st of October, that those supply trains, without even an armed corporal's guard in their vicinity, had been surprised and burnt by a Mormon band, who thus in effect made war on the United States. Indignantly, but still without a leader and without definite orders, the army struggled on to Bridger, 113 miles from Salt Lake, which the Mormons abandoned on its approach. Bridger is many thousand feet above the sea level; and the ground was here so buried in snow that its gaunt animals died by hundreds, and the residue were unable to drag the baggage over the rivers and steep mountains which still separated it from Salt Lake. So the regiments halted, built huts to shelter themselves from the winter's inclemency, and lived through the snowy season as they might on a half allowance of their lean, grisly animals, without salt.

Spring at length came; the day, long hoped and impatiently waited for, when they could advance, arrived; they had been promised a warm reception in the narrow defiles of Echo Canon by Lieut. Gen. Wells and his Mormon host, and they eagerly courted that reception. If Gen. Wells were able, as he boasted, to send them to the right about, they would have nothing to do but to go. They had grown rusty from inaction, and stood ready to be polished, even by so rough an implement as Gen. Well. But news came that the whole affair had been somehow arranged—that Col. Kane, Brigham Young and Gov. Cumming had fixed matters so that there would be no fighting—not even further train burning. Yet the Mormons fled from Salt Lake City in anticipation of their entering it; they were required by the civil power to encamp as far from the Mormon settlements as possible; and they have ever since been treated by the Federal Executive as tho' they had come here on their own motion, in defiance of, rather than in obedience to that Executive's own orders.

Whether truly or falsely, this army, probably without an individual exception, undoubtingly believes the Mormons as a body to be traitors to the Union and its Government, intent on establishing here a power which shall be at first independent of and ultimately dominant over that of the United States. They believe that the ostentatious, defiant refusal of Brigham Young, in 1857, to surrender the Territorial Governership, and his declaration that he would hold that post until God Almighty should tell him to give it up, were but the natural development of a policy which looks to the subjugation of all earthly kingdoms, states, empires sovereignties, to a rule nominally theoretic, but practically autocratic, with Brigham Young or his designated successor as despot.—They hold that the instinct of self-preservation, the spirit of that requirement of the Federal Constitution which enjoins that each State shall be guaranteed a republican form of Government, cry out against such a despotism, and demand its overthrow.

The army undoubtingly and universally believes that Mormonism is, at least on the part of the master spirits of "the Church," an organized, secret, treasonable conspiracy to extend the power, increase the wealth, and gratify the lecherous appetites of those leaders, who are using the forms and terms of religion to mask and shield systematic adultery, perjury, counterfeiting, robbery, treason, and even murder. It points to the wholesale massacre at Mountain Meadows, the murder of the Parishes, and a hundred more such, as instances of Mormon assassination for the good of the Church, *the chastisement of its enemies*, or the aggrandizement of its leading members—to the impossibility of bringing the perpetrators of these crimes to justice, to the Territorial laws of Utah which empower Mormon functionaries to select the Grand and Petit Jurors even for the United States Courts, and impose qualifications which in effect secure the exclusion of all but Mormons from the Jury box, and to the uniform refusal of those jurors to indict or convict those who have committed crimes in the interest of Mormonism,* as proof positive that all attempts to punish Mormon criminals by Mormon jurors and officers must ever prove abortive, and demands of the Federal Government that it shall devise and put in execution some remedy for this unbearable impunity to crime. It is uniformly believed in camp that not less than *seventy-five* distinct instances of murder by the Mormons because of apostacy, or some other form of hostility to the Church, or mainly for the sake of plunder, are known to the authorities here, and that there is no shadow of hope that one of the perpetrators will ever be brought to justice under the sway of Mormon "popular sovereignty" as now established in this Territory. The army, therefore, turns an anxious eye to Washington, and strains its ear to hear what remedy is to be applied.

Manifestly, the recent responses from that quarter are not calculated to allay this anxiety. The official rebuke recently and publicly given to the Federal Judges here, for employing detachments of troops to arrest and hold securely Mormons accused of capital crime, elicits low mutterings of dissatisfaction from some, with a grave silence on the part of many whom discipline restrains from speaking. As the recent orders from Washington are understood here, no employment of Federal troops to arrest or secure persons charged with or even convicted of crime is allowed, even convicted of crime is allowed, except where the civil power (intensely Mormon) shall have certified that the execution of process is resisted by a force which it cannot overcome by means of a civil *posse*. How opposite this is to the orders given and obeyed in the fugitive slave cases at Boston, &c., need hardly be indicated.

Very general, then, is the inquiry in the army, why were we sent here? and why are we kept here? what good can our remaining do? what mischief can it prevent? A fettered, suspected, watched, distrusted army—an army which must do nothing—must not even be asked to do anything in any probable contingency—what purpose does it subserve beyond enriching the contractors and the Mormon magnates at its own cost and that of the Federal Treasury? Every article eaten, drank, worn, or in any manner bought by the soldiers, costs three to ten times its value in the States; part of this extra cost falls on the Treasury, the residue on the troops individually. Their position here is an irksome one; their comforts few; home, family, friends are far away. If the policy now pursued is to prevail, they cannot be needed in this Territory. Why, then, are they kept here? Brigham Young will contract, and make money by contracting, to put down all resistance to this policy at one tenth the cost of keeping the army here; why, then, not withdraw it.

I have not so bad an opinion of the Mormons as that entertained by the army; while I consider the Mormon religion, so called, a delusion and a blight. I believe many of its devoted adherents, including most of those I have met, to be pure minded, well-meaning people; I do not believe that Mormons generally delight in plunder or murder, though the testimony in the Mountain Meadows, Parrish, and one or two other cases, is certainly staggering. But I concur entirely in the conviction of the army, that there is no use in its retention here under existing orders and circumstances, and that three or four companies of dragoons would answer every purpose of this large and costly concentration of troops. The army would cost less almost anywhere else, and could not anywhere be less useful.

A suspicion that it is kept here to answer private pecuniary ends is widely entertained here. It is known that vast sums have been made out of its transportation by favored contractors. Take a single instance already notorious: Twenty two cents per pound is paid for the transportation of all provisions munitions, &c., from Leavenworth to this point.—The great contractors were allowed this for transporting this year's supply of flour. By a little dexterous management at Washington, they were next allowed to furnish the flour here, being paid their twenty two cents per pound for transportation, in addition to the prime cost on the Missouri. As Utah has a better soil for growing wheat than almost anything else, they had no difficulty in sub-letting this contract at *seven* cents per pound net, making a clear profit of 170,000 on the contract, without risking a dollar or lifting a finger.—Of course, I expect contractors to bargain for themselves, not for the government: but *somebody* is well paid for taking care of the public's interest in such matters. Has he done his duty?

Again: Pursuant to a recent order from Washington, the Assistant Quartermaster-General here is now selling by auction some Two Thousand Mules—about two thirds of all the Government owns in this Territory. These mules cost $175 each, and are worth to-day $125 to $150. I attended the sale for an hour or so this forenoon; the range of prices was from $60 to 115; the average of the 700 already sold about $75. Had these mules been taken to California and there properly advertised and sold, they would have brought nearly cost; even at Leavenworth they must have sold for at least $100,000 more than here, where there is practically no demand and no competition for such an immense herd; and, after every Mormon who can raise a hundred dollars or over shall have supplied himself with a span of mules for half their value, one or two speculators will make as much as they please, while the dead loss to the People will be at least $200,000. Nobody here has recommended the sale of these mules; they were being herded, under the care of detachments of the Army, at no cost but for herdsmen, and they could have been kept through next Winter in secluded mountain valleys at a cost of about $.50 per head; whereas, the Army can never move without purchasing an equal number; and they can neither be bought here nor brought here for $200,000 more than these animals are now fetching. *Somebody's* interest is subserved by this sale, but it is certainly not that of the Army nor of the People. The order is to sell seven hundred wagons as well, but these would not bring $30 each, while they cost at least $120, and could not be replaced when wanted even for that, while the Army cannot move without them, and keeping them costs absolutely nothing. Who issues such orders as this, and for whose benefit?

Look at another feature of this transaction: There is at this moment a large amount due to officers and soldiers of this Army as pay, in sums of $10 to $500 each. Many of those to whom this money is due would very much like to take mules in part payment, either to use while here, to sell again, or to bear them and their baggage to California, or back to the Missouri on the approaching expiration of their terms of enlistment. In many instances, two soldiers would doubtless club to buy a mule on which to pack their blankets, &c., whenever their time is out. Hundreds of mules would thus have been bought, and the proceeds of the sale considerably augmented, if the Government, by its functionaries, had consented to receive its own honest debts in payment. But no! on some ridiculous pretense of ill-blood between the Pay and the Subsistence bureaux of the War Department, this is refused—it would be too much trouble to take certificates of soldiers, pay actually due in payment for these mules; so the officers and soldiers must purchase of speculators at double price or go without, and the mules be sold for far less than they would have brought if those who must have them had been enabled to bid directly for them. Two or three speculators reap a harvest here at the sore cost of the soldiers and the Treasury.

But it will be said that Forage is dear in Utah. It would suffice to answer that idle mules obtain it, save in Winter, only growing on the Public Lands, which may as well be eaten in part by Government mules as all by those of the Mormon squatters. But let us see *how* it costs so much. There has recently been received here thirty thousand bushels of corn from the States at a net cost, including transportation, of $340,000, or over $11 per bushel. No requisition was ever made for this Corn, which could have been bought here, delivered, for $2 per bushel, or $60,000 in all. The dead loss to the Treasury in this Corn is $280,000, even supposing that the service required it at all. *Somebody* makes a good thing of wagoning this Corn from the Missouri at over $10 per bushel. Who believes that said somebody has not influential and thrifty connections inside of the War Department?

I will not pursue this exposition: Congress may.

—Let me now give a sample of Retrenchment in the Public service in this quarter:

The mail from Missouri to Salt Lake has hitherto been carried weekly in good six-mule wagons; the contract time being twenty-two days. The importance of frequent and regular communication with head-quarters, at least so long as a large Army is retained here at a heavy extra cost, and because of some presumed public necessity, is evident. Yet the new Post-master-General has cut down the Mail Service on this important central route from weekly to semi-monthly. But the contractors, who are obliged to run their stages weekly because of their passenger business, and because they have to keep their stock and pay their men whether they work or play, find that they cannot carry the Mail every other week so cheaply as they can every week. For instance: A mail from the States now often consists of twelve to sixteen heavy sacks (most of them filled with franked documents), weighing as many hundred pounds. Double this, and no six-mule team would draw it at the requisite pace, and no baggage wagon stand the jerks and jolts of an unmade road. So they say, "Please let us carry the Mail weekly, though you only pay us for carrying it semi-monthly." But no! this is strictly forbidden! The Postmaster at Salt Lake has express written orders to refuse it, and of course he at St. Joseph also. And thus all this central region, embracing at least a dozen important Military posts and countless Indian Agencies, is reduced to semi-monthly mail service, though the contractor would gladly make it weekly at the same price!

H. G.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Bantering with Bankruptcy.

It is not doubted that a prodigious amount of brandy may be put inside of a man's skin.—Rowdies and shoulder-hitters have occasionally varied their recreative belligerencies by wagers to settle the quantum. It has been proved in Court—at least it has there been sworn to—that a man may swallow sixty pints of lager beer in a day, and yet live. Those who have wagered on the brandy generally died of it. A surfeit of anything, however, good, may produce death incontinently. In such case it is not the thing that kills, but the surfeit. Horne Tooke, in the days of Junius, being suspected of the authorship of those pungent missives, was asked how much treason a man could write without being hanged, to which he replied that he was just then trying. It would seem from this recital of human temerities that there is no rashness too great to be indulged in. Christophe, the black Emperor of Hayti, used to say that if he were to place a bag of coffee in the jaws of hell, a Yankee would quickly be found to go after it. People crowd to witness Blondin cross Niagara on a tight rope because they have a sneaking expectation that they may see him break his neck. Like those who wager on the brandy, the chances are that he will keep on till he does so.

It strikes us that the people of this country are all wagering with each other to see how great an amount of foreign iron, cloth, and silk and finery they can import and use up without breaking. Wagering of this kind is not by any means a new thing with them. They did it largely just after the peace of 1815, and it burst their boilers so hopelessly that one half of them never recovered from the explosion. The war built up our cotton manufacture to a home consumption of one bale for every four that were grown, while the woolen manufacture at that early day employed no less than $12,000,000 of capital, and farmers had a domestic market for food better than they had ever had. Shutting out foreign goods sent flour up to an average of $8, and pork to one of $15 during the whole war. Peace came, and while it opened nominal markets abroad for our food, it destroyed the real one at home created by manufactures, by flooding us with foreign fabrics. On the heel of this deluge came the Act of 1818, which repealed the little protection that remained, and Free Trade became rampant. A national bankruptcy was the result. Labor ceased to be in demand, because the manufactures were ruined; wheat sunk to 37 cents, and in many parts of the country to 20 cents per bushel, while flour went down to $1 25 per barrel. The farmers in their turn were ruined by thousands. They had foolishly consented to give up a home market for a foreign one, the price of the exchange being the ruin of the manufacturers, as if the former could live after the latter had been destroyed. The country of course lost its ability to consume the goods which had made it bankrupt, and the imports sunk from ninety millions to fifty millions. The country was cleaned out of its specie. Bank rags were seen everywhere, and specie nowhere.

In most wagers, somebody secures an advantage; but in this national one everybody made a loss. We therefore quit wagering, after trying its virtue some six years, as it was found that cotton at 7 cents, pork and beef at $8 a barrel, and hams at 6 cents, didn't pay. Farmers couldn't pay their debts at these prices, just as many of them are unable to do it now. they rose up and required that the labor of the nation—not the mere employers who owned forges and factories, but the men who did the work in them—should be protected from this deluge of foreign fabrics. This was in 1824. The country immediately sprang forward on a career of high prosperity. The labor of the nation, being fully employed and well paid, was again able to consume whatever the farmer produced, and he found prices to be constantly going up. Land rose even above its former value, and this rise, added to the annual profit of the crops, cleared off thousands of debts in every State. But the old leaven of wagering to see how much foreign stuffs we could use up without breaking, returned on us in full force at the end of ten years. We had had good times long enough. Money flowed in upon us from abroad, the nation was out of debt, everybody was getting rich, and the complaint was that those who worked in forges and factories were making more than their share. The farmers were told that Europe would buy wheat and pork at better prices, and they again fell into the trap by letting in foreign food, worked up into cloth and silk and iron, to an extent that once more laid the manufacturers on their backs. Then followed an era of good times for lawers and sheriffs, diversified with an explosion of all the banks in 1837, and as absolute an extinction of hundreds of millions of capital as if it had been swalled up by fire.—The coin of the country flowed out as fast as it could be gathered up, the Government lived by shinplasters—just as it is doing now; public and private credit were extinguished, and the farmers found the prices of wheat and pork knocked down to one-half. Nobody gained by the wager but the rich, and only a few of them. They became richer while the poor became poorer.

This infatuation lasted till 1842, when the farmers thought they had kept the manufacturers down long enough, and so again set them on their legs. The country rose up from its sackcloth and ashes as if touched by the magician's wand. Baukrupt States were quickly enabled to resume payment, the banks came back into the cash line, old factories and furnaces were again active, while many new ones were built, railroads were opened, canals dug, the prostrate West went bounding onward in a new career of prosperity, and instead of an export of all our specie, an influx of forty millions of dollars within five years established credit, both national and private, on a basis that would have remained solid to this day, had not the old infatuation returned to plague us. The impulse given to all forms of human industry was prodigious. Iron rose from a home production of two hundred thousand tuns, in 1842, to eight hundred thousand tuns, in 1846; while coal, in the same period, increased its paoduction from one million two hundred and fifty thousand to over three million tuns. The men who mined this coal and smelted this iron were all the while consuming the flour and pork which they kept the farmers busy in raising, and as they made good wages so they paid good prices. Agriculture again prospered, farms went up in price, and the country was not only getting out of debt, but getting rich. A home market for our food was again proved to be the best.

These facts are all historical. Yet, in the face of them, we began in 1846 the old wagering as to how much foreign merchandise we could consume without becoming bankrupt. The banter has been continued ever since, and is going on while we write. Some one has said that a new generation of fools comes up every three years, and others, that they never die.

At this rate of conversion, and with the signs of the times around us, we invoke the small sprinkling of wise heads among us to cipher out the mental status of the nation three years hence, unless a sharp turn is made in our career. A seven years' itch of low prices has manifestly begun among the farmers. Nobody opens coal mines, or builds new factories, while those who own railroads are sick unto death of them. Wheat has fallen enormously since New Year's, and the fall has made more than one man a beggar. As the new crop comes forward, it must fall still more, until it goes low enough to undersell the English market, otherwise it will remain here. As long as this insane wagering is persisted in, the process of a general flattening out will go on. We may bear up longer now than aforetime, because we have the mines of California to lean upon.—The millions she produces merely pass *in transitu* through our mints to Europe. Every dollar of it is anticipated before it reaches us, pledged to pay for foreign food. Where should we be if it could be kept among us?

"THE DUMB DUTCH."

Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia, who is spoken of by the Lecomptonites as their candidate for Governor, recently addressed his political brethren in West Chester. During the course of his speech, he indulged in the following liberal remarks, which will be properly appreciated by that class of our fellow citizens for whom they are intended—all of whom are expected to vote the Democratic ticket. Mr. Witte said:

"He ridiculed the idea of protecting naturalized citizens who owed any kind of service in Europe. The Opposition had made a great noise about Mr. Cass's letter; but if a man owed a debt in any country, and went back, he should be made to pay it. The Irish are dumb, and the Dutch are dumber, but they can see through this easy enough."

"Occasional" writes from Washington to *The Philadelphia Press*.

"The steady course of Mr. Buchanan and *The Constitution* in support of Gen. Sam Houston as the Democratic candidate for President in 1860 has awakened intense indignation in the South, and I am assured by some of Mr. Slidell's friends that he feels personally affronted at the public and persistent manner in which Mr. Buchanan insists upon getting down on his knees to a man who opposed him in 1856, and who joined the American Order in 1854. I am not now speaking against Sam Houston—for him I have great personal respect; but it is a fact, that nowhere in the Southern country are the leaders of the Democratic party more hostile to him than in the State of Louisiana. They regard him as the embodiment of intensified humbug, and are opposed to him because he is opposed to the Democratic party."

*Judge Cradlebaugh asserts that on the list of Jurors recently imposed on him for the investigation at Provo of the Parish and other murders, he knows there were not less than *nine* leading participants in these murders.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Sept. 23, 1859.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1860,

HON. SIMON CAMERON,

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

(Subject to the decision of the National Convention.)

STATE NOMINATIONS.

AUDITOR GENERAL:
THOMAS E. COCHRAN,
YORK COUNTY.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.
GEN. WILLIAM H. KEIM,
BERKS COUNTY.

PEOPLE'S COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
GEO. W. WILLIAMS, of Bedford Co.,
GEO. G. WALKER, of Somerset Co.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
JOHN TAYLOR, of Bedford Borough.
COUNTY TREASURER,
SAMUEL J. WAY, of Bedford Bor.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JAMES ALLISON, of Napier Township.
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN B. MILLER, of M. Woodbury, Tp.
POOR DIRECTOR,
SAMUEL SHAFER, of Union Tp.
AUDITOR,
H. C. LASHLEY, of Southampton Tp.

MORE SLANDERS.

A leading object of our neighbor of the Gazette, appears to be to so slander, and villify, and misrepresent the Americans and Republicans, as to make ignorant people believe that the opposition to sham democracy are made up of abolitionists and disunionists. Not satisfied wity lying about our public men and their speeches, it is in the habit of getting some extracts from fanatical abolitionists, like Wendell Philips and Elizur Wright, who are neither Americans nor Republicans, and never were, and attempting to make us responsible for their doings. Of this character is an article in last week's Gazette, under the title of "Does the Republican Party propose to interfere with Slavery in the States," purporting to give the sentiments of sundry persons, as contained in extracts from their letters and speeches.—Among other alleged extracts in other Locofoco papers, is one purporting to be from a letter or speech of Mr. Dennison, at present the American and Republican candidate for Governor in Ohio. The Locofocos represent him as expressing the following sentiments: "That he would use the bayonet to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law."

The untruthfulness of this will appear by an article, which we copy from the Baltimore American, of the 13th September, inst., as follows:

"Mr. Dennison, the candidate for Governor in Ohio, said, during his discussion with Mr. Ranney at Tiffin, 'I will here state, incidentally, that the silly story about my having declared that I will use the bayonet to resist the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, *is utterly false, and without the slightest foundation in truth.* So long as the law stands upon the statute book I would not resist its execution, but do my duty under the Constitution.' Yet this story has been trumpeted all over the country as a fair specimen of the sentiments of Northern men, and doubtless believed implicitly by nine-tenths of the deluded masses who worship the Slavocracy."

The Gazette is also in the habit of slandering Horace Greely in like manner, and charging upon him the desire to interfere with slavery in the slave States. In the article of last week, is given what purports to be two extracts, one from the Tribune, and one from Mr. Greely in some other way, as follows:

"The time is fast approaching when the cry will become too overpowering to resist.—RATHER THAN TOLERATE NATIONAL SLAVERY AS IT NOW EXISTS, *LET THE UNION BE DISSOLVED AT ONCE*, AND THEN THE SIN OF SLAVERY WILL REST WHERE IT BELONGS."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"I HAVE NO DOUBT BUT THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES OUGHT TO BE SEPARATED. * THE UNION IS NOT WORTH SUPPORTING IN CONNEXION WITH THE SOUTH."—*Horace Greely.*

Now the utter want of all truth and fairness in the extracts just copied above, and all similar charges, can be made apparent from the following extract from a speech delivered by Horace Greely in California, on the 6th of August, last, at a Republican meeting. Mr. Greely, in talking about the Republican party, to which he belongs said:

"I will say, in the first place, that though it "is a new party, it presents no new principle or "motive to action. It demands that the policy "traced out by the fathers of this American "Union for the government of this Union, "should to-day be recognized and pursued by "the rulers of the nation. That is its demand. "It has no new doctrine to teach respecting "slavery, liberty or any other question what-"ever. Its position is a conservative one. It "attacks no rights; it wars upon no establish-"ed institution. It says simply that where the "earth has hitherto been free to any man to "labor on, and has not been polluted by the "tread of chattelized negro slaves, that there "freedom shall be the law of labor, and slave-"ry shall be inflicted only for crime. Such "was Jefferson's principle enunciated and form-"ed into a bill intended to be a basis of law in "1784. Such was the principle adopted by "the Congress of 1787, and re-affirmed by that "of 1789. *On that principle the Republican "party plants itself, and asks to go no fur-"ther. It wars not on Slavery in the States*, "though any republican, as I trust all consid-"erate men must, regrets that slavery exists in "any American State—deeply regrets it, and "desires that it should come to an end. We "have just the same right to remonstrate "against slavery in Virginia, as intemperance "or any other evil. *But, we have no power to "lessen or affect its existence there. We claim "none, and desire none.* We desire only that "the common *Territories* of this Union, as they "were won by arms, bought by the blood, and "purchased by the treasure of freemen, shall re-"main free—their free soil to be the homes and "nursing places of freemen, to the end of "time."

Such are the principles of Horace Greely, as plainly and clearly set forth by himself, and published before the world. There is no disunion in them, no abolition in them, and no sentiment which can, except by wilful perversion, be tortured into anything objectionable,—except to those who desire to spread slavery over territories now free. They are simply the old doctrines of the non-extension of slavery, as advocated by Clay and Webster all their lives.

Did space permit, we might go over the whole array of extracts in the last week's Gazette, and show that they are all false, and as libellous as those in relation to Messrs. Dennison and Greely—except, perhaps, as to the abolitionists named, who do not, and never did, belong to either the American or Republican parties.

Geo. W. Williams and his Slanderers!

We have so often refuted the lies of the Locofocos, and explained the vote of Mr. Williams on the bill in relation to the intermarriage of the whites and blacks, that we hardly deem it necessary to say any thing further in relation to it, but the *Gazette's* persistent efforts to misrepresent him, probably, renders it necessary.

The bill is in the following words:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be unlawful for any black, *colored* or *yellow* man to marry a white woman, or black *colored* or *yellow* woman to marry a white man.

SEC. 2. That any person or presons who shall marry in this Commonwealth contrary to the first section of this act, and any justice of the peace, alderman, clergyman, minister or other person, who shall join in marriage any person contrary to this act, *and every person who shall be present at such marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor*; and shall upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction thereof, be fined at the discretion of said court any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars; which shall go, one half to the prosecutor, and the other half to such county as may have jurisdiction of this case: and shall be imprisoned in the county jail of such county any time not exceeding one year.

To show that this was not a party question we will insert the names of the Locofocos who voted for the postponement of the bill, along with Mr. Williams. They are Messrs, Custer, Dismant, Galley, Goepp, Hill, Nill, Quigley, Roher, Stonebeck, Warden, Wilcox, Wolf and Woodring—13!—Those who voted against the postponement, were Messrs. Bertolet, Boyer, (Clearfield,) Fleming, Glatz, Gray, Quitman, Hottenstine, Jackson, Laird, Oaks, Shields, Smith, (Berks,) and Stuart—13!

This is the vote for which Mr. Williams is censured by the Locofocos of this County. It was not a party measure at all, as is clear from the votes of the Locofoco members upon the same question—13, one half, voted as did Mr. Williams, and 13, one half, voted differently. If the bill was a party measure, why did not *all* the Locofocos, or at least a *majority* of them vote against it? The votes of the Locofocos, themselves, then, clearly shows that there must have been some honest difference about it, and that it was not looked upon as a party question. Besides, the leading Democrats of the House, Messrs. Nill, Goepp, Quigley and others, voted like Mr. Williams. Their reasons were the same as Mr. Williams'. To see the absurdity of the law, it is only necessary to read it as above. According to its provisions, it is unlawful for a white person to mary a *colored or yellow person, although the colored or yellow person may not have one drop of negro blood in his veins!* It is well known that many persons of purely white blood have rather a dark skin, and yet how absurd to prevent their marriages, as this bill would have done, by fine and imprisonment. MR. WILLIAMS IS OPPOSED AS MUCH AS ANY ONE TO WHITES AND NEGROES INTERMARRYING, but to secure his vote as well as a great many others, Democrats and Opposition, the bill should have been gotten up in different style. Mr. Nill, Goepp, and other Democrats, along with Mr. Williams, honestly believed the bill unconstitutional, and having sworn to support to constitution, regard for their oaths, compelled them to vote as they did. Others who voted for the bill, (for in fact the vote on the postponement was the test vote on this matter,) might have honestly differed with Mr. Nill, Goepp and Williams, and we do not fault them for their votes.

Another principle objection of Mr. Williams to the bill, and one which in fact helped much to defeat it, and very justly too, is that part which says: "Every person who shall be present at such marriage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and shall upon conviction thereof in any court of quarter sessions having jurisdiction thereof, be FINED at the discretion of said court any sum not exceeding FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS," "and shall be IMPRISONED in the county jail of said county any time not exceeding ONE YEAR!" How ridiculous and unjust! According to this provision an innocent person can be fined FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND BE IMPRISONED ONE YEAR by simply being present at a wedding of this kind BY ACCIDENT!

Who would like, suppose they went to Church, to a public or private house, along the highway, or anywhere else, where a wedding of this kind was going on, to be fined five hundred dollars and be imprisoned one year, yet by the provisions of this act, he could be so punished, no matter whether he knew that such wedding was going on or not!

With such faults to a bill, can Mr. Williams be censured for voting as he did. Let this question be properly understood and Mr. Williams will not lose a vote on account of it in Bedford or Somerset Counties.

HISTORICAL.

It is sometimes necessary to go back a few years in history for fitting illustrations of our every day topics of political discussion. Human life, indeed, is short, but not so exceedingly brief, that a man cannot turn many somersets and cut many fantastic capers therein, with a reasonable hope that they will not be notched up against him. The trouble is, that the memory hardly goes back as far as three years in ordinary matters; and it is essential therefore to occasionally make a review in order to keep the current of history smooth and unbroken. Esq. Nicodemus, for instance will thank us for not permitting the public to forget the important part he bore as one of the founders of the late Know Nothing party, and the fact that in leaving the party he carried the books and office of Secretary over to the Democracy with him. The editor of the Gazette has forgotten a few historical truths, or imagines his readers to have become exceedingly oblivious. One who did not know better would suppose from reading the Gazette from week to week, that the Know Nothing party never had a more sincere hater than the editor of that sheet.—All those sweet and endearing epithets in the anti-K. N. vocabulary, such as "Dark Lantern assassins," "Thugs," "Plug Uglies," drop so daintily from his pen that no one would suppose that he had ever struck hands with his brother under a culvert at midnight, and sworn to vote against all foreigners and Catholics forever. But History must be vindicated. Mr. B. F. Meyers was one of the earliest Know Nothings in Somerset counnty, and was a leader so far as he could be trusted. He organized lodges, and has more than once read the solemn formula of the order, by the aid of a dingy lantern to a knot of novitiates, late in the night by some lonely road side. But to read the Gazette, no one would ever imagine that Mr. Meyers had ever been a "bloody minded" Know Nothing.

In the midst of the campaign of 1856—in the very shock of the conflict—Mr. Meyers suddenly went over to the enemy. Shortly after his mysterious desertion, he came here from Somerset, on a political mission, and in a speech in the Court House, he undertook to give some reasons for his change, the principal of which was that the American party had abrogated their test against their Catholic fellow citizens! While the great mass of the Americans opposed this odious proscription, there were many members of the party, bigoted and intolerant, like the editor of the Gazette, who would be satisfied with nothing short of the complete disfranchisement of all Catholics, native as well as naturalized; and because they could not be gratified, they left the American party, and carried with them into the bosom of the Democracy all the malevolence and rage against Catholics which marked them as Know Nothings. The American National Convention which nominated Millard Fillmore in 1856, admitted the Catholics from Louisiana, as delegates, and for that reason this intensified K. N., Mr. Meyers, could not vote for the candidate! Yet he is now a model Democrat, and sets himself up to instruct people to vote against John Taylor. He was used as a decoy in 1856, to allure ignorant and prejudiced Americans from the party, because it refused to lend itself any longer to proscription; he did his utmost to fan into fury the existing prejudice against Catholics; he refused to vote for a candidate for President because some of the men who nominated him were Catholics, and and now he sturdily turns about, and reads long homilies to Catholics as to their duties as citizens. Impudence has touched bottom.

Poor House.

We asked the Locofocos a few weeks ago a query in regard to the deplorable state of affairs now existing at the Poor House. As yet they have not been answered. Do they not by their silence give consent to the questions we asked. If this terrible condition of the poor unfortunates who are in that institution be correct, should there not be a change of rulers there? Is it not high time that this Augean stable should be cleansed? Let the people of Bedford County answer at the ballot-boxes.

General Scott has been ordered to the Island of San Juan, to sustain American rights there.

SLANDER!

There is nothing meaner or more to be detested than the vile spirit of slander which is now so rife in partizan newspapers. If a man, no matter how good his character previously, happens to be nominated, by his friends, for an office, even if it be a small County office, his character is blackened, and he is maligned and abused to keep down his vote. We are glad, however, that this spirit is giving way before enlightened public opinion, but yet there is here and there a corrupt and unprincipled press, like the Bedford Gazette, and they are generally controlled by base and unprincipled men, who have only lately become converted to the side they at present espouse. Often they are mere hirelings, like the Hessians in the Revolution, who will fight on any side for pay—on the same principle as the traitor, who always is more malignant, and fights more bitterly against the country he basely betrays, than its natural enemies, for the purpose of displaying his zeal to his new made masters. The candidates on our ticket this fall are all good and unexceptionable men, and malice can present no specific charges against them; yet the Bedford Gazette is weekly pouring upon the heads of several of these men the vials of its denunciation. We believe its party, at least the masses of it, frown upon its course. All honorable men of any party would. The majority of those on the Locofoco ticket are good men, yet there are some things that might be said in regard to some of them that would not sound so well. Politically, we oppose them, and so far as their private character is concerned, the petty offices for which they are named has nothing to do with it. This is the stand now taken by the high-toned press of all political shades all over the country.

WALKER AND WILLIAMS.

By an article in the Somerset Herald and Whig of last week, we find that our Locofoco friends are at their old tricks. Knowing they have no chance, by any fair means, to elect either of their candidates for the Legislature, they resort, as usual, to deception and misrepresentation, in the vain hope of making a few more votes for their candidates for the Legislature. The game is this: They represent in Somerset County that the Americans and Republicans of Bedford County are going to vote for Williams and Gump to the prejudice of Walker; and in like manner they represent in this County that the Americans and Republicans of Somerset County are going to unite on Walker and Coffroth, to the prejudice of Williams. In this way appeals are made to our friends in both counties to desert one of their candidates, and support one of the Locofoco candidates, on the ground of County pride. This game of deception is too old, and too well understood to deceive any body. It was tried last fall, and often before, and has most signally failed in every instance. Last fall our friends in Bedford County ran Mr. Walker fully up with Mr. Williams; and they will do it again; and our friends in Somerset ran Williams as they did Walker, so that we believe the difference in the two counties was less than twenty votes. With the Herald and Whig we warn our friends in both counties against all such deception; and feel well assured that the game will be found to wholly fail in its object. Justice to Somerset, and safety for ourselves require that we all vote for both Walker and Williams, and we will do it.

☞It is very important for the people of Bedford County that there should be at least one member of the opposition in the Board of Commissioners. The debts of the County amount to about $10.000 or $12.000. Elect, then, an opposition member in each of the Boards of Commissioners and Poor Directors. John B. Miller, our candidate for Commissioner, and Samuel Shafer, our candidate for Poor Director, are both excellent men, and all who favor their own interests will vote for them.

ARE YOU ASSESSED?

We again ask this important question of every political friend in the County who expects to vote at the coming election. To secure your vote, this must be attended to *on or before the first day of October next.* Bear in mind also that it is the assessor who was elected in the Spring of 1858, and not last spring, who can legally make the necessary assessment.

THAT FORGERY!

The Gazette some time ago charged us with *forgery.* We proved that we were correct, by referring that paper to page 599 of House Journal of last winter. By its silence it admits that it lied, and that it was itself that was guilty of *forgery!* Nobody of sense, however, believes, anything that appears in that corrupt slime pool.

We call attention to the letter of Horace Greely, on the outside of to-day's paper, in relation to the Army in Utah. It shows how the Government is systamatically plundered by Federal officers of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Read it, and hand the paper to your neighbor.

The public examination of teachers for Bedford Borough, and Bedford Township, will take place on to-day and to-morrow, (Friday and Saturday,) in the lecture room of the Presbyterian church; beginning at 9 o'clock A. M. of each day. The public are invited to attend.

James Gordon Bennett, editor of the New York *Herald*, is talked of as the Democratic candidate for Mayor of New York.

Have you Heard the News from Maine? All Honest and True.

Such were the exclamations during the memorable Harrison Campaign, of which we were reminded very forcibly a day or two since when the first election returns were received from that noble little State. At that time the election news was scattered all over the Union, but since a few locofoco managers have charge of the Magnetic Telegraph lines the bare announcement is made that it is very probable that the State has again been carried by the Opposition ranks, when in point of fact there is scarcely a vestige of locofocoism left in the gallant granite State. The American Republican governor is elected by TEN thousand majority, and out of thirty-one senators elected this year the locofocos have elected the immense number of ONE; such has also been the result in the little Yankee State, Connecticut, but the news has been coming so slow over the Telegraph wires that it has almost been forgotten.

Americans and Republicans, such has been the glorious result in your sister States; and we hope that you will follow their example on the second Tuesday of October next. The news from all parts of the State assures us that victory is certain; but we must not rely on this too much, but go to work and bring a full vote to the polls, and if that is done our victory will be equal to those achieved in Maine and Connecticut.

In 1858, (about a year since,) that paper (Somerset Democrat,) charged on Gen. Coffroth, that he was "An ambitious and reckless young man whose vanity outstrips his discretion," with being an "ASS" whose *'treachery'* would *'sink him into political oblivion,"* with having *'violated every promise made us,"* and with having *"played the knave with us once, and never shall do so again;"* moreover it twitted him with being a "dead cock in the pit who had gaffed himself and who had forfeited his political reputation and made himself odious to the party."—Not content with all this personal denunciation it even charged him with being *"in collusion with the Know Nothings, the tool and catspaw of Scull & Co.,"* with attempting "to divide and distract the party through excess of vanity," and finally it read him out of the ranks, as *"guilty of infidelity and treason to party and treachery to friends,"* as one who is *"politically damned to all intents and purposes," &c. &c.,—Somerset Whig.*

THE LATE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—Where can Mr. Buchanan look for consolation? The States have all repudiated him, even to Oregon. Texas has elected Houston Governor, in opposition to the Administration candidate. Kentucky had two Opposition members in the last Congress. To the next she elected five, half the delegation. Tennessee had only three Opposition members out of ten in the last Congress, now the figures are reversed, the Opposition electing seven and the Democracy but three. North Carolina has increased from two to five, one half the delegation.—Virginia had a united and sound Administration delegation in the last Congress—now one is avowed Opposition, and the balance shaky on Buchanan. Thus blow has followed blow from all quarters, Lecompton being the sledge-hammer which has shivered Buchanan Democracy to splinters.

IS SAM HOUSTON A DEMOCRAT?

Senator Green—or at least Senator Green's organ, the Canton (Ill.) Reporter, don't like Sam Houston, if he is elected Governor of Texas. The Reporter thus displays, in a compendious form, the old veteran's sins:

"What Democrats, or at least men who call themselves Democrats, can see in Sam Houston to entitle him to the name of Democrat we can't divine. He opposed the Kansas Nebraska bill—fought Gen. Pierce's Administration—approved of faction in the Democratic party—belongs to the Know Nothings—wars on Buchanan's Administration - bolted a Democratic nomination, and does not endorse the Democratic party or its platform. He's no Democrat for us. A friend at our elbow says there are better Democrats in —— We don't know—certainly there are no worse.

AFRAID OF THE DOCUMENTS.—We learn by telegraph from Washington, that the Administration has given orders that documents issued by the Republican National Committee, and mailed under the frank of Hon. John Covode, and other Republican members of Congress, shall not be sent through the mails.—The cowardly rascals! When it is remembered that the *pimp* of J. B., the notorious *Beef Bigler*, and others of his stripe, have been filling the mails with documents of all kinds, suited to the taste of the powers that be, without any interference, this outrage will have a double significance. Let them go on. There is a day of retribution approaching, when these gentry will feel the might that slumbers in a freeman's ballot.—*Gettysburg Star.*

The Administration are a good deal exercised in regard to the present aspect of affairs growing out of the seizure of the Island of San Juan. They are fearful that a collision will take place before despatches, which were recently transmitted, can reach Gen. Harney.—*Washington News Items.*

There is no doubt great anxiety at the White House to prevent anything being done "that might cause an unfavorable impression in England." The despatches to Gen. Harney most probably instruct him not to fight, even if he and the rest of the Americans be kicked out of the Island. This is the course usually pursued by the Administration to prevent a rupture with England.

The Douglas men have been out-generaled in Wisconsin; where it is supposed the "Little Giant" is stronger than he is in any State out side of Illinois. The Milwaukee Wisconsin, a neutral paper, thus tells the story in brief:

"The democratic State Convention postponed the appointment of delegates to Charleston to a State Convention, to be held on the 23d of February. This a decisive triumph of the Seymour and Administration interests, over the Douglas partisans. The postponement was carried by a close vote. The Douglas men feel very sore over the result."

Bennett, of the New York Herald, calls for "light and air." He has no business with either. If the light is let upon him, he shuts his eyes against it, and if the air breathes on him he pollutes it.—*Prentice.*

WALTER SCOTT'S NOVELS.—Anne of Gerstein forms the fourteenth weekly issue of T. B. Peterson & Brothers cheap edition of Waverly Novels for the Million. These celebrated novels are now being published at the rate of one a week, and the whole twenty-six volumes can be had free of postage, by sending five dollars to the publishers. As persons now have an opportunity here to secure his works, which has never before been offered, and which may never occur again, the present chance should be taken advantage of by all, who wish to procure these standard works of action, at a comparatively low price. Address all orders and remittances to the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will receive immediate attention.

Some wag states that Mr. Buchanan is no longer a bachelor. He has become wedded to Mis-Government.

M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE IN TEXAS.

Hear what the proprietor of the "STAR HOTEL" has to say of the wonderful effects of *M'Lane's Vermifuge*:

'STAR HOTEL,' CENTERVILLE, TEXAS, Aug. 22, '54.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.

I feel it my duty to make the following statement: Several of my children have been unwell for the last week or two. I called at the 'BIG MORTAR' to get some Oil of Wormseed and other truck, to give them for worms. The Druggist recommended *M'Lane's Vermifuge*, prepared by you, but having heretofore, tried every Vermifuge, in my knowing, without advantage, I told him it was not worth while, as my children appeared proof against them all. He said take a bottle, and offered if it done no good to refund the money. To satisfy him I done so, and the effect was so much better than expected that I got another bottle, and the result was most astonishing. Three of my children discharged a great number of the largest worms I ever saw. To a young man, my *Mail Carrier*, who was weak, puny and poor as a snake, for a month or so, I gave two doses, which brought from him at least a pint of what is called stomach worms! Strange as this may appear, yet it is as *"true as preaching."* How the boy stood it, so long as he did, with ten thousand "Bors" gnawing at his stomach, is the greatest wonder to me. All these cases are now doing well. No doubt the lives of thousands of children have been saved by the timely use of this extraordinary medicine. Don't fail to give it a trial.

THOS. R. THURMAN.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS. of PITTSBURG, PA. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

Sept. 23, 1859. FLEMING BROS.

NERVOUS DISEASES CONTROLLED AND CONQUERED.

Of all the various ills that detract from the enjoyment of human life, most of them may be traced to a disordered condition of the nervous system. The horrors of Epilepsy, or Falling Sickness, arise in most cases from this cause. Our readers may remember, on several occasions before, we have alluded to the wonderful cures, or modifications of Fits, made by the Vegetable Extract Epileptic Pills, invented and prepared by *Dr. Seth S. Hance*, of 108 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md. We feel fully satisfied that these Pills have cured some of the most stubborn cases of Epilepsy, as well as the milder forms of Fits, such as severe Cramps, Spasms, &c. We now record the fact, that persons will find these Pills equally efficacious in curing every form of nervous debility:—no matter whether manifested in the acute and excruciating form of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, or Nervous Headache, the misery of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, the sufferings of Rheumatism or Gout, the melancholy hallucination of depressed spirits or hysteria, their effects will be equally happy and certain. Persons in the country can write to the inventor, and have the medicine forwarded to them by mail. The prices are, one box, $3; two boxes $5; twelve boxes $24; and sent to any part of the country, free of postage. Direct your communications to SETH S. HANCE, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

May, 27-1y.

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Sam'l Yingling, Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, to Miss ELLEN LEARY, all of Bedford tp.

On the evening of the 6th inst. at the residence of the groom's father, by Abrm. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. WM. AKE of Union township, to Miss EVE ALDSTADT of St. Clair tp

DIED.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. ANN BOWLES, in the 82d year of her age.

She was born in Lancaster County, Pa., Sept. 17, 1777, and her age lacked but 10 days of 82 full years. A life so prolonged could not pass without many trials; but it was marked, beyond what is usual, perhaps, by God's bounties. Gifted with unwonted physical health and vigor, and endowed with a calm and peaceful spirit, she was conducted to extreme old age, with scarce a trace of that decay, which commonly prepares us for the tomb. A tall, commanding figure, and a face majestic, yet placid, benign, gave no mournful expression of years long past, or dissolution near at hand.

A week before her death, the ruddy hue of life had not yet faded from her cheek, and even death itself left no sad ravage there. It seem-almost as if her Saviour God had redeemed her ransomed body, as well as her immortal spirit, from the power of the grave. She made a good confession of that Saviour many years and before many witnesses. She loved, on her sick bed, to talk of God's goodness and covenant faithfulness. She magnified his ways and dealings with her, adored his counsels, rejoiced in his salvation, and humbly submitted to his will. She was a worthy member of the Presbyterian church of Bedford. Her absent Pastor will miss her venerable form from among his people, her devoted family will mourn that true-hearted mother, whose mild face was ever to them as a present blessing, the light-hearted youth and the strong-hearted man will often bedew the bronzed cheek with the gushing tears of a son, as he remembers such a mother; but to them we say, mourn not bitterly! for God has taken her to *himself*; and you, if you are faithful, shall follow her there.

On the 14th ult., at the residence of her son, in Bloody Run, Mrs. ANNA BARNDOLLAR, aged 82 years and 9 months.

On the 14th inst., Miss ELIZA ADAMS, aged 41 years.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS Henry Steckman, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, died seized of the following Real Estate viz:

One tract of land, being the Mansion Place, situate in the said Township, adjoining lands of Barnabas B. Steckman, Philip Reddinger, Mrs. Swartzwelder and others, containing one hundred seventy six and one half acres, and allowance, one other tract, adjoining the above, patented in the name of John Steckman, containing thirty four and three fourth acres, and allowance, one other tract, situate in same township, adjoining lands of Jacob Steckman, Moses Dieken, Jacob Mills, Elizabeth Fletcher and John Weimer, containg two hundred two acres and eighteen perches, and allowance, Part of a tract of land, surveyed on a warrant. in the name of Mathew Taylor, and also one other tract of land, adjoining John Fletcher, Leonard Nycum, Joseph Barkman, James Mountain and Philip Snider, containing one hundred and fifty nine acres and eight perches, and allowance surveyed on a warrant in the name of James Will, patented to S. M. Barclay.

Leaving issue Eleven Children to wit: Jonn Steckman, residing in Fulton County, Henry Steckman, residing in Rush County, Indiana, Sarah, intermaried with John Mortimore, Philip Steckman, Jacob Steckman, Valentine Steckman, Peter Steckman, Andrew Steckman, Elizabeth, intermaried with David Morris, Frederick Steckman and James Steckman all residing in Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation, to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation, on said premises, on Thursday the 20th day of October 1859, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Bedford, September 23, 1859.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, John Lashley, late of Southampton Township, deceased, died seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, situate in said Township, adjoining lands of Barnabas B. Steckman, Philip Reddinger, Mrs. Swartzwelder and others, containing about one hundred acres, more or less, about 50 acres, cleared and under fence, with a log dwelling house and kitchen and log barn, thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of William Iiams, the said Wm. Lashley, Arnold Bennett and others, leaving a widow named Naomi, who has since died, and eight children to wit: Robert Lashley, residing in Allegheny County Md., Arnold Lashley, residing in Bedford County Pa., John Lashley since dead, late of the state of Ohio. leaving issue the number and names of whom are unknown, Asa Lashley since dead, without issue, leaving a widow Harriett, since married to Dan'l Means of Bedford County, Nancy, intermarried with Abraham Johnston, both dead leaving issue one child to wit: William Johnston, who resides in Allegheny County, Md. Elizabeth, intermarried with Jacob Fletcher, since dead, leaving issue two children to wit: John S. Fletcher, residing in Bedford County and Philip Fletcher, residing in Keokuk, Iowa, Sarah, intermarried with James Baker, residing in Columbiana County Ohio, and Wm. Lashley, of Bedford County whose interest in the real estate in the above described tract was sold to O. E. Shanon, Esq. of Bedford, by the Sheriff of Bedford County.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation to me directed I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the said premises on Tuesday the 18th day of October 1859 when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office Bedford, Sept. 23, 1859.

Inquisition Notice.

WHEREAS John Claar, the younger, late of Bedford Borough, died, seized, of the following real estate, to wit:

One lot of ground, situate in Bedford Borough, on Pitt Street, bounded as follows, on the north by Pitt Street, on the east adjoining lot of Thomas Merwine, on the south by a twenty foot Alley, and on the west by West Street, containing in front of Pitt Street sixty feet, and extending to said alley, two hundred and forty feet, with a log dwelling house, stable and blacksmith shop, thereon erected.

Leaving a widow Mary Ann Claar, and issue five children, to wit: George Claar, residing in the state of Michagan, Wm. Claar, residing in Ohio, Henry C. Claar, John Claar and Margaret, now wife of Rev. George Beckly, the three last named residing in Frederick County Md.

Notice is therefore, hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inqnisition or Valuation, on the said premises on Saturday the 22d day of October 1859, when and where all parties interested may attend if they see proper.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 16, 1859.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell their farm, situate in St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., containing 115½ acres, about 60 acres clear and under good fence, the improvements are a TWO STORY LOG DWELLING HOUSE, a good well of never failing water at the door, a good new pailed garden, and some other improvements. The above property is a part of the old Alum Bank Estate, the most of the land is good bottom, lying on the waters of the Dunning's creek, with a good sugar camp of about 100 or more trees, about 6 or 8 acres in meadow, with facilities for making 20 or 30 acres more. The above property will be sold on reasenable terms, possession given on the first day of April next, if desirable.

M. F. MARSHALL & WIFE.

Sept. 23, 1859.

N. B. There are two orchards on the premises, one old one in bearing condition, the other a young one, but recently set out, and in a prosperous way.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the town of Bedford on Saturday, the 15th day of October A. D. 1859, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following property, to wit: one lot of ground in the town of Stonerstown, fronting fifty five feet on the street leading to the town of Saxton and extending back about 160 feet to *Lutheran Church*, with a two story plank house thereon erected, adjoining vacant lots on the east and west, situate in Liberty Township, Bedford County, seized and taken in execution as the property of James Dunn and to be sold for cash.

WM. S. FLUKE, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Sept. 23, 1859.

Estate Dr. G. H. Statler, Dec'd.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the undersigned living in Bedford, upon the estate of G. W. Statler, dec'd, late of St. Clairville, Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. J. STATLER,

Sept. 23, 1859. Adm'r.

Bedford Mineral Spring's Company Election Notice.

AN election for President and Directors of the Bedford Minneral Springs Company, will be held at the Company Office, at the Springs, on Thursday the 13th day of October next– of which Stockholders will please take notice.

JOHN P. REED,

Sept. 23, 1859. Secretary.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned appointed to make distribution of the balance in the hands of Job Mann, Esq., administrator of the Estate of Joseph S. Morrison, dec'd, will attend at his office in Bedford, for that purpose, on Thursday, the 6th day of October, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

JOHN MOWER,

Sept. 16, 1859.–c Auditor.

AN excellent article Hair and tooth Brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

THE place to get your "money back" by getting more than its worth, is at the cheap store of

July 29, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

DISSOLVED.

THE Firm of Reed & Minnich, is dissolved by Mutual consent. The *Books* of the firm are in the hands of Jacob Reed for settlement, all persons indebted or having claims are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately. Settlements must be had, pay or no pay, so do not delay, thanks are returned for passed favors and a continuance of support is asked for the new firm of J. REED & CO. who will sell their goods on the lowest living terms for *cash or produce.*

JACOB REED. J. G. MINNICH. D. W. KAUFFMAN.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

J. REED & CO.

Reed & Minnich return their thanks to the public for the past liberal support offorded them, and bespeak for the new firm a continuance of their favors. Determing to do a *cash and produce* business as circumstances will permit, they expect to be able to supply their customers on the most liberal terms. They will receive in a few days a supply of

NEW GOODS,

carefully selected to meet all wants, and will take pleasure in showing the same, sale or no sale, to all favoring them with a call.

Sept. 16, 1859. J. REED & CO.

1,000 Bushels of Rye wanted, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Store, for which the highest market price will be paid in cash or merchandize.

Sept. 16, 1859.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PURSUANT TO AN ACT OF GENERAL Assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and thirty nine, I, WILLIAM S. FLUKE, High Sheriff of the County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, do hereby make known, and give notice to the Electors of the County aforesaid, that a GENERAL ELECTION will be held in said County of Bedford, Pennsylvania, on the

SECOND TUESDAY, (11th) OCTOBER, 1859, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, are to be elected, to wit:

One person for Auditor General of this Commonwealth.

One person for Surveyor General of this Commonweaith.

Two persons, in conjunction with the County of Somerset, to fill the offices of Members of the House of Representatives, to represent the Counties of Somerset and Bedford in the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Associate Judge of Bedford County.

One person to fill office of District Attorney of said County.

One person to fill the office of Treasurer of said County.

One person to fill the the office of Surveyor of said County.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of said County.

One person to fill the office of Poor House Director of said County.

One person to fill the office of County Auditor of said County.

I also hereby make known, and give notice, that he places of holding the aforesaid General Election, in the several Boroughs and Townships within the County of Bedford, are as follows, to wit:

The Electors of the Borough of Bedford and Township of Bedford, to meet at the Court House in said Borough.

The electors of Broadtop Township to meet at the School House in Hopewell.

The electors of Colerain Township to meet at the house lately occupied by Benjamin Kegg, in Rainsburg, in said Township.

The Electors of Cumberland Valley Township to meet at the new school House erected on the land owned by John Whip's heirs in said Township.

The Electors of Harrison Township to meet at school house No. 5, near the dwelling house of Henry Keyser in said Township.

The Electors of Juniata Township to meet at Keyser's School House in said Township.

The Electors of Hopewell Township to meet at the school House near the House of John Dasher in said Township.

The Electors of Londonderry Township to meet at the house now occupied by Wm. H. Hill as a shop, in Bridgeport, in said Township.

The Electors of the Township of Liberty to meet at the school House in Stonerstown in said Township.

The Electors of Monroe Township to meet at the house lately occupied by James Carnel, in Clearville, in said Township.

The Electors of Napier Township and Schellsburg Borough to meet at the brick school House in the Borough of Schellsburg.

The Electors of East Providence Township to meet at the house lately occupied by John Nycum, Jr., innkeeper, in said Township.

The Electors of Snake spring Township to meet at the school House near the Methodist Church, on lands of John G. Hartley.

The Electors of West Providence Township to meet at the new log school House at Bloody Run in said township.

The Electors of St. Clair Township to meet at the store near the dwelling house of Gideon D. Trout, in said township.

The Electors of Union Township to meet at the house of Michael Wyant in said township.

The Electors of Southampton Township to meet the house of William Adams in said township.

The Electors of the Township of Middle Woodberry to meet at the house of Henry Fluke, in the village of Woodberry.

The Electors of South Woodberry Township to meet at the house of Samuel Oster in said township.

The election to be opened between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock in the forenoon, by a public proclamation, and to keep open until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

That every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the United States, or of this State or any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative or Judiciary deportment of this State, or of any city, or of any incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city or Commissioners of incorporated district is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the time the office or appointment of Judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge, or other officer of such election shall be eligible to be then voted for.

And the said act of Assembly, entitled "an act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 3, 1849, further provides as follows, to wit:

"That the inspectors and judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district at which they respectively belong, before eight o'clock in the morning of the 2d Tuesday of October, and each said inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

"In case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Judge at the next preceeding election, shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who has received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected Judge shall appoint an inspector in his place, and in case the person elected Judge shall not attend, then the inspector who received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place; and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters for the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected, present at the election, shall elect one of their number to fill such a vacancy.

"It shall be the duty of the several assessors respectively to attend at the place of holding every general, special, or township election during the whole time said election is kept open. for the purpose of given information to the inspectors, and judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, and on such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters, as the said inspectors or either of them shall from time to time require.

"No person shall be permitted to vote, at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one or more, who shall have resided in this State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote ten days immediately preceeding such election and within two years paid a State or County tax which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months: Provided, That the white freemen, citizens of the United States between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in the election district ten days as aforesaid shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid tax.

"No person shall be admitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by the Commissioners, unless: First, he produce a receipt of payment, within two years of State or County tax assessed agreeably to the constitution, and give satisfactory evi lence on his own oath or affirmation of another that he has paid such a tax, or in a failure to produce a receipt shall make oath to the payment thereof, or Second, if he claim a right to vote by being an elector between the age of twenty-one and twenty-two years shall depose on oath or affirmation, that he resided in the State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe, from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and give such other evidence as is required by this act, whereupon the name of the person so admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspector, and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of age, and in either case the reason of such a vote shall be called out to the clerks, who shall make the like note in the lists of voters kept by them.

"In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is not found on the list furnished by the commissioners, and assessors, or his right to vote whether found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claims to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall be sufficient proof thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided within the district for more than ten days immediately preceding said election and shall also himself swear that his bona fide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is within the district, and that he did not remove within the district for the purpose of voting therein.

"Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof if required, of his residence and payment of taxes aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote in the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

"If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of an election under this act from holding such election, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, and shall interrupt or improperly interfere with him in the execution of his duty, shall block or attempt to block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holden, or shall riotously disturb the peace of such election, or shall use or practice intimidation, threats, force or violence, with the design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person on conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars to be imprisoned for any time not less than one or more than twelve months, and if it shall be shown to the Court where the trial of such offence shall be had, that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the said offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election within the Commonwealth, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation thereof, or by any written or printed advertisement, or invite any person or persons to make such bet or wager upon conviction thereof he or they shall forfeit and pay three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet.

And the Judges of the respective districts aforesaid, are required to meet at Bedford, on the Friday next following the holding of said Election, then and there to perform those things required of them by law.

Given under my hand, at my office in Bedford, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and the 84th of Independence of the United States.

WILLIAM S. FLUCK,
Sheriff.

Sept. 9, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, upon the premises,

ON FRIDAY THE 2D DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1859, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

250 Acres, More or Less,

of choice Limestone Land, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa., and well known as the "*Frelerick Smith Farm.*" About 200 Acres are cleared, and under good fence, and in a fine state of cultivation—part thereof good meadow.- There are also 2 Orchards of choice fruit upon the premises. A fine stream of excellent water flows through the property.

The improvements consist, in part, of a good

Two and a Half Story Dwelling House,

a new Barn, 100 feet in length, by 50 feet in width —constructed in the latest style—with sundry other out-buildings. This Farm is situate in that Fertile Valley, known as "*Friend's Cove,*" within 6 miles of Bedford, and about the same distance from the termination of the "Bedford Rail Road." It is also in a pleasant neighborhood, convenient to good schools and within 2½ miles of the "Allegheny Male and Female Seminary," at Rainsburg.

There is a fine Church also within sight, and it is surrounded by an intelligent and moral community.

This property is in every way a most desirable one, and persons desiring to purchase would do well to examine it before the time of sale.

The property will be sold subject to the Dower of the widow of Frederick Smith, dec'd—the interest thereon to be paid annually to her. There are also sundry legacies, payable in installments, to the heirs of said deceased—the first thereof is not due until the 1st of April, 1861; the others run through a period of upwards of eleven years. Terms of sale as to balance of purchase money, will be made known on day of sale.

Title indisputable.

HENRY SMITH.

Sept. 9, 1859.

N. B. Persons wishing to examine this property, or ascertain the particulars more fully, can call upon or address by letter, Henry Smith, Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.; Geo. W. Householder, Rays Hill, Bedford County, Pa.; Mann & Spang, Bedford, Pa.

IF you would walk erect, and procure good health by the expansion of your chest, call at Reamer & Way's Drug Store and get a pair of the best style of Chest expanding Suspender and Shoulder Braces.

July 1, 1859.

BLOODY RUN RAIL ROAD!

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER'S DEPOT,

A THE

SHOE AND VARIETY STORE.

EXAMINE THE LIST OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

of all kinds and descriptions, prices, sorts, sizes and conditions. Don't believe the wonderful *auction* Stories you hear.

Some excuse must be given for selling higher than we do.

EXAMINE THE LIST:

Coffee, best quality at 12 do. 15,
Sugar crushed at 13.
Syrup, best golden,, 75 per. gal.
" good quality at 50 cts.
Rice, 7 cts.
Chocolate 25 cts.

Every thing else at corresponding prices including Teas, Alspice, Pepper, Essence of Coffee, Cheese, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Preserves, Pickles, Cattle Powder, (insured,) Oil Cloths, Table Oil Cloths, Stationery of every kind, including Copy Books, Envelopes, Writing Paper, &c., Shoe-fixings; including Binding, Tacks, Pegs, Thread, &c., Brushes, Baskets, Bed Cords, Brooms, Buckets, Mats, Ink, Gloves, Stockings, Hair Brushes, Shirt Collars, bosoms, Neck-ties, Clocks, Hats, Caps, Fans, Suspenders; in short, Every thing but Dry Goods, and even some of them.

ALSO,

the best variety of Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

Try the PRICES.

May, 20, 1859.

SIX FARMS FOR SALE IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

On Tuesday, 1st November, next,

THE undersigned will sell, at public sale, upon the premises, in Middle Woodberry Township, his farm of

184 ACRES AND 151 PERCHES,

known as the "Schnebly Farm," adjoining lands of David Stuckey, Barley's heirs, Jacob Furry and others. About one half of the land is cleared and in a good state of cultivation, with a good house, barn, orchard, &c., thereon, the balance well timbered, with fine young chestnut and locust. Lying at the edge of Morrison's Cove, where timber is scarce, makes it particularly valuable. It is a convenient distance from the Furnaces, Woodberry and other good markets. It is also well watered. Part is limestone and the other produces well.

ALSO,

On Wednesday 2d November, Next,

will be sold upon the premises in Middle Woodberry Township, near Bloomfield Furnace, the farm known as the "Daniels Farm." containing

131 ACRES AND 60 PERCHES.

This property is one of the best producing farms in Morrison's Cove—is in a high state of cultivation —lies within ½ a mile of the Hollidaysburg Turnpike adjoins Bloomfield Furnace—is well watered—has an excellent orchard on it, with good improvements, including large frame house, log house, barn, &c. About 100 acres, are cleared and the balance well timbered. The locality of this farm, and its convenience to market—its proximity to Martinsburg, &c.,—makes it very desirable as a home property.

ALSO,

ON THURSDAY 3D NOVEMBER NEXT,

the undersigned will offer upon the premises, near Stonerstown, Liberty Township, his farm known as the "Steel, or Snyder property," containing about

163 ACRES,

This property lies within ½ a mile of the Broad Top Rail Road—has been lately improved and put in good order has on it two good apple orchards —a good spring at the door—about 100 acres, cleared and well fenced—a good part post and rail. There is a good double log house and new bank barn upon the premises. A large portion is bottom land and well calculated for meadow. Being near Stonerstown, the Rail Road and the Mines, there is a ready cash market at the door, for every thing.

ALSO,

ON FRIDAY 4TH NOVEMBER, NEXT,

will be offered on the premises at 12 o'clock M., in Monroe Township, the farm upon which Michael Miller resides, containing about

250 ACRES,

100 of which are cleared and under fence, with a two story frame house, kitchen attached, bank barn and other buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

ON THE SAME DAY (4TH NOVEMBER,) at 3 o'clock, P. M., will be offered upon the premises, the farm known as the "Christ Miller place," containing

157 ACRES,

or thereabouts, about 70 acres cleared, and having thereon erected a log house, log barn, &c. This property adjoins Nathan Robison, Anthony Smith and others.

ALSO,

ON SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5TH,

there will be sold upon the premises, in Southampton Township, a tract of land containing about

100 ACRES,

50 of which are cleared, adjoining lands of Wm. Hiams, Arnold Lashley and others. The improvements are a log dwelling house, with kitchen attached and log barn; also an apple orchard thereon.

Sales on each day to be at 12 o'clock, M., except the Christ. Miller tract above stated.

TERMS:—One fourth in hand and the balance in three payments, or otherwise to suit purchasers.

Sales positive.

O. E. SHANNON,

Sept. 16, 1859. Bedford, Pa.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber, adm'r of John Oster, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, will sell by public outcery, on the premises on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, 1859, the following described Real Estate, to wit:

A tract of land, laid, being the mansion tract of deceased, situate in Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford County, adjoining lands of J. Oster, Adam Zembower. Samuel Hendrickson and others, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, having thereon erected, two log houses, a story and a half high, a log barn, an apple orchard, &c., &c. TERMS: One half in hand at confirmation of sale; one half of the remainder in one year, and the remainder in two years, the whole with interest.

JOHN H. RUSH,

Sept. 16, 1859. Adm'r of John Oster.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises in Colerain Township, on

SATURDAY THE 15TH OCTOBER NEXT.

The following described real estate; a tract of land containing *one hundred acres*, sixty of which are cleared and under fence, with a Log House and Log Barn, thereon erected, also, an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Wm. Ressler and Samuel Williams.

Terms cash at confirmation of sale.

ALEXANDER JAMES,
Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of George Shafer, dec'd.

Sept. 16, 1859.

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to distribute the money in the hands of the Sheriff, arising from the sale of the real estate of Wm. H. Brown, will meet the parties interested, at his office in Bedford, on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1859, for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, where all who think proper may attend.

J. SELBY MOWER,

Sept. 16, 1859. Auditor.

BEDFORD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

Rev. John Lyon,
T. Lyttleton Lyon, A. M., } Principals.

THE Fall session of this Institution, will open on Friday the 16th September, 1859. It is desirable that all students should enter at the commencement of the Quarter.

It is the design of the Principals to make this Academy in all respects a first class Institution for the thorough instruction of youth of both sexes and to prepare them for any profession or position in life.

The high moral and scientific tone of the school is well known to this community.

The spacious brick house, adjoining the residence of Dr. Wm. H. Watson has been secured for the purpose of the Academy.

A few boys (the number is limited to ten) will be received into the family of the Principals as boarders.

The beauty of the scenery and the salubrity of the climate render Bedford a most desirable location of such a school.

Persons from abroad, visiting the springs, will be near their children during the summer season.

TERMS: $200 per year, including boarding, washing, fuel, lights and tuition in all the branches.

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS PER QUARTER: $6 English branches, $7,50 Classical do. &c.

Sept. 2, 1859.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on Saturday the 24th day of September, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the house of George Owe, in Union Township, the following described Real Estate, one tract of land being the mansion tract, containing 68 acres, adjoining Joseph Corl, Christian Ling, Catharine Points and Joseph Taylor, about 40 acres, of which is cleared and in a good state of cultivation. *A good log House,* double log Barn, Blacksmith Shop and Carpenter Shop, thereon erected. This tract has a public road passing through it, and a first rate Mill site upon it, also an orchard of young trees.

ALSO, another tract, containing 20 acres, or there abouts, adjoing lands of Thomas Blackburn, Thomas McCoy and others, in St. Clair Township. This tract is unimproved, and valuable for its timber and limestone. Terms made known on day of sale.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Committee of George Owe.

Sept. 2, 1859.

1859.—DRY GOODS FOR AUTUMN.—1859.

Full Stock of SILK GOODS,
Full Stock of STAPLE GOODS,
Full Stock of FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable FALL SHAWLS,
☞CLOTHS, CASSIMERS & VESTINGS,
Blankets, Quilts, Table Linens, &c., &c.,☜

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH & ARCH Streets, PHILA'D.

N. B.—Black Silks, Wholesale, at low rates.

☞*Bargains Daily from New York Auctions.*

Sept. 9, 1859.–3m.

WANTED,

2,000 bushels of Clover seed, and 10,000 bushels Wheat, for which the highest market price will be paid in *cash*, on delivery at the store of the subscriber, in Woodberry.

He is also just receiving a large stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, &c., &c., which will be sold at prices to suit the times.

GEO. R. BARNDOLLAR.

Woodberry, Pa., Sept. 9, 1859.–c

Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the funds in the hands of Amariah Wilson, surviving Executor of John Wilson, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on Monday 26th day of September 1859, for the purpose of attending the duties of said appointment, where all may attend that think proper.

J. W. LINGENFELTER.
Auditor.

Sept. 9, 1859.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

MISSING.—A volume in manuscript of about one inch in thickness, written on foolscap paper—being a narrative of proceedings in the first Senate, U. S. It was in Bedford about ten or twelve years ago.—The above reward will be paid to any one leaving it with Wm. M. Hall, Esq., at Bedford, or forwarding it the subscriber, at Harrisburg.

GEORGE W. HARRIS.

Sept. 9, 1859.–c

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having sold out his Store to J. B. Williams, gives notice that his Books are now ready for settlement. All persons having accounts standing upon said books will please settle the same, either by cash or note, and those having notes which have been standing from year to year, will please litt them.

JACOB BARNDOLLAR.

Bloody Run, Bedford Co. Pa.
Sept. 2, 1859.–2m*

J. PALMER & CO.,

MARKET ST. WHARF, PHILAD'A.

Dealers in Fish, Cheese and Provisions:

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED AND PICKLED FISH, &c., viz: Mackeral, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Herrings, Codfish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

Sept. 16, 1859.–3m

Stray Steer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in Napier Township, on the 7th day of August last, a dark Brindle Steer, with white back, about 3 years old, and supposed to be out of a drove. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Sept. 16, 1859.–c G. W. WILLIAMS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to Mrs. S. E. Potts, by book account, will please settle immediately, by *cash* or *note.* All who are interested will please attend to this notice immediately.

Sept. 16, 1859. S. E. POTTS.

Joy to the Admirers of A FINE HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of Beauty, it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

PROFESSOR WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. —We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, is used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald the gray, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CONN., July 23, 1856.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together. I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length *where it was all off.* I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this. I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here.

Yours with respect, RUFUS PRATT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1856.

PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact BALD. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully,
D. R. THOMAS, M. D.
No. 464 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using other Hair Restorative, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know.—It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discolering the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair.

Respectfully yours,
WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market Street, St. Louis Mo.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry.

And sold by all good Druggists.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Bock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.–zz

Iron City College

$40.00

PAYS for a full course in the Iron City College, the largest, most extensively patronized and best organized Commercial School in the United States.

375 *Students attending daily, March,* 1859.

Usual time to complete a full coarse, from 6 to 10 weeks. Every Student, upon graduating, is guaranteed to be competent to manage the Books of any Business, and qualified to earn a salary of from

$500 to $1000.

Students enter at any time—No Vacation—Review at pleasure.

51 *Premiums for best Penmanship awarded in* 1858.

☞Ministers' Sons received at half price.

For Circular and Specimens of Writing, inclose two letter stamps, and address.

F. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

NOTICE To School Directors and Teachers.

THE County Superintendent will meet with the School Directors and Teachers of Bedford Co., for the purpose of holding public examinations of applicants for schools, in the following order, viz:

For Bedford Borough and Bedford Township on the 23d and 24th of September, Colerain, on the 26th, Snake Spring, 27th, St. Clair, Oct. 4th, Union, 5th, Middle Woodberry, 7th, South Woodberry 6th, Harrison, 12th, Londonderry, 13th, Cumberland Valley, 14th, West Providence, 17th, Hopewell, 18th, Broad Top, 19th, Liberty, 20th, East Providence, 24th, Monroe, 25th, Juniata, 28th, Schellsburg and Napier Township, 29th.

The examinations will be held at the same places, in the respective districts, they were last year and will be opened at 9 o'clock on each of the above named days.

The public are respectfully invited to be present.

H. HECKERMAN,
Co. Superintendant.

Sept. 9, 1859.

ALL kinds of Summer goods almost given away at the CHEAP store of OSTER & CARN.

July 29, 1859.

CHEESE—a good article—just received and for sale by A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford Au gust5, 1859.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this office.

April 8, 1859.

Agricultural.

From the American Agriculturist.

House Plants not Unwholesome.

The notion is widely prevalent that house-plants are injurious to health. And the opinion has some show of science to rest upon. It is known that plants in a growing state absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas; and that oxygen is necessary to the support of human life, while carbonic acid is injurious.—Hence the conclusion is jumped at, that all vegetation in a living room must be hurtful to the health. But, in taking this leap, these persons jump over another scientific fact, viz: that plants also *absorb* carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and throw out oxygen into it.—From the humblest mosses up to the oak and palm tree, the world over, uncounted myriads of leaves are busy at work purifying the air, and fitting it for the use of animal life. The carbonic acid is decomposed in the leaves, the carbon going to build up the structure of the plants, and the oxygen being set free and diffused through the atmosphere.

This great process, it is true, is somewhat checked at night, and a small portion of carbonic acid passes off from the leaves into the air. For this reason, therefore, and for others, it is not well to sleep in rooms containing many plants; nor is it necessary to do so. The fragrance of flowers, like all strong odors, freely inhaled, is not wholesome. But many flowers have no fragrance, and others have only a little, so that it is not necessary to exclude all plants from a chamber for this reason. In the case of plants without strong odors at least, if the pots and shelves are kept clean, and the foliage is vigorous and healthy, no harm will come from their presence in rooms. Nay, more, the daily care of such pleasing objects, the sight of their growth and blossoming, and their varied forms and colors, will tend very much to promote not only cheerfulness but health.

EARLY FATTENING OF ANIMALS.—The philosophy of increase of fat in animals is, that the digested food not needed to supply waste in the system, is laid up in the form of fat around the muscles, ready to be absorbed again into the circulation if needed. *Waste* is induced by exercise, or use of the muscles, and also by combustion in the lungs, of the digested food, to supply animal heat. Hence the same amount of food given in warm weather will, if digested, afford a greater surplus of fat than when fed in cold weather. Hogs or other animals intended for fattening should be shut up this month. Many advocate making the size of the fattening pen so small that the animal will have but just room to stand or lie. While confinement favors rest and a disposition to fatten, too close quarters are not healthful for the animal, which needs moderate exercise to promote digestion. The quality of the flesh produced must be somewhat impared by any confinement that interferes with the health. The appetite may be kept up by change of food, a frequent supply of green vegetables, such as corn, cabbage leaves, pea-vines, and the refuse of the garden. Cooked food digests much more easily than raw, and is in a condition to yield more nourishment, and is also better relished by most kinds of stock. Cleanliness in the fattening pens should not be overlooked.—Although pigs proverbially are filthy, they are not really so; they do not delight in the effluvia of their own droppings, as any one can see by noticing that they generally appropriate one portion of the pen to filth. An occasional washing and scrubbing with soap suds will conduce much to their thrift—all animals keep in condition more easily when the skin is kept clean and healthy.—*Ib.*

WHEAT SOWING—REMEDY FOR THE MIDGE.—Daniel Steck, Lycoming Co., Pa. writes: The only remedy I know of for the midge, is that of sowing early, in a soil supplied with such constituents, as shall push it forward and cause the crop to mature early. Wheat sowed at the proper time on new land, always matures before the midge can cause it any material injury. The proper time to sow wheat here—Lycoming Co., Pa., Lat. 41½ deg.—is from the first to about the middle of September.—If sown earlier than the first, it will not mature any sooner than if sown later than the tenth, from the fact that the top becomes too large in the Fall, the main stalk perishes during the Winter, and new shoots must start from the roots in the Spring. I have harvested wheat from seed sown on the 7th of September, one week earlier than that sown on the 28th of August; both being the same variety, and sown on the same kind of soil.

Carriage and Wagon-Making,

WILLIAM WEISEL.

HAS commenced the business of Carriage and Wagon-Making, in the village of

Charlesville, Bedford Co. Pa.

Attention will be given to Repairing, Painting and Trimming. Work will be put up in the best and neatest styles, and at moderate prices. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public.

Charlesville, June 10, 1859.-z

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

including al the various fabrics usually found in a store, consisting in part of viz: Blue, Black, Brown and Olive French Cloths, Black, and Fancy Colored plain and and side Band Cassimers, Cassinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Cottonades, Drillings, Linens, Chamburgs, &c.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

Very handsome Spring Calicoes, Lawns, Challies, Lobes, Barages, French and Lisle Thread Ginghams, Silks, Hoserv, Gloves, N. W. Collars, Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mantillas &c.

CHEAP CARPETINGS

Rag, Listing, Venitian, Half Wool, also Floor Oil Cloths, various widths. Our stock of

BOOTS and SHOES

cannot be surpassed in the County for extent, variety and cheapness.

GROCERIES

Rio, Laguira and Turkey Coffee, N. Orleans, Crushed, Granulated and Clarified Sugars, New Orleans Molasses, Golden Syrups, Teas, Chocolate Oils &c.

Our stock is very complete, and we shall be happy to exhibit our goods to all who may favor us with a call, whether they wish to purchase or not. *To good and reliable purchasers our terms are as usual* viz: *prompt settlements, by money or note every January.* All kinds of Country Produce received for goods jor which the highest price will be given.

May 6, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

OLIVER J. CLARK, SAMUEL M. HALLER.

C. C. CLARK, & CO.,

FLOUR, FEED, GROCRY,

AND

Produce Store,

(Centre Street, next door to Lutheran Church,)

CUMBERLAND, Md.

A well selected stock is now open, and offered to families and country dealers, consisting of Family, Extra and Superfine Flour, Corn Meal, Corn and Rye Chop, Shorts, Ship-stuff, and Bran, New Orleans, Porto Rica, Muscavado and refined Sugars, Golden and S. H. Syrups, Molasses, Imperial, Young Hyson, and Black Tea, Java and Rio Coffee of the best quality. All kinds of Spices, Pickels in barrels and jars, Candles, Soap, Mackerel, and Herring, Water, Sugar, Soda, Edinburg, and Ginger Crackers, Peaches, Strawberries, Pine apples and Green corn, put up in can, expressly for family use. A choice lot of LIQUORS, consisting of Wines, Brandies, Rum and Whiskey, selected with care. Tobacco and Segars of various brands, with a variety of other articles usually found in Stores.

Additions to the stock will be frequently made, so as to keep up a general assortment; all dealers are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere. All kinds of grain and country produce bought for cash, or in exchange for goods.

April 8, 1859.-1y.

STILL THEY COME!

NEW GOODS arriving nearly every day, (and always some on the road) at

Ferguson & Manspeaker's Emporium.

The prices and the *taste* displayed in their selection can be seen better at the counter than in the newspapers. Come and see, examine, and then judge for yourselves. We charge nothing for showing.

Below find only a few of the prices:

Calicoes,	4 cts.	to	12
Muslins,	4 "	"	12
Lawns,	6 "	up	
Ginghams,	10 "	up	
Delaines,	10 "	up	
Men's Summer goods,	8 "	up	
Coffee, 12, 14, 15.			
Sugar, from 8 to 14.			
Sirups, 50 to 75.			

Shoes to cheap too talk about, and everything else in proportion.

Bedford, July 15, 1859.

A MAP OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

I PROPOSE to make a directory Map of Bedford County from actual surveys, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be raised to warrant the undertaking.

The map will show the location of all the citizens and also their places of business such as stores, Post Offices, Hotels, Manufacturing establishments, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, Shops, &c., also the location of all the public roads, boundary lines, streams, mountains, &c.

Maps of all the towns and large villages will be put on the same sheet, also statistical tables of the County, and (if taken in time) the census of 1860.

The map could not be ready for delivery in less than about a year and a half.

EDWD. L. WALKER.

P. S. I can furnish any one desirous of getting a map of the United States with a cheap and late edition.

July 1, 1859.

JACOB REED. G. W. RUPP. JOHN J. SCHELL.

REED, RUPP & SCHELL,

Bankers, and Dealers in Exchange.

Bedford, Pa.

DRAFTS bought and sold, Collections made, and money promptly remitted.

Deposites solicited.

References: Hon. Job Mann, Bedford, Pa.
John Mower, Esq. " "
John Cessna, Esq. " "
Ross Forward, Somerset, "
Bunn Raguel & Co., Phila., "
Jno. Watt & Co. Pittsburg, "
J. W. Curley & Co., Balt., Md.

June 10, 1859.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

PINE Cider Vinegar just received—also mould Candles. Extra quality.

Oct. 1, 1858. A. B. CRAMER & Co.

1500 yards new style Lawns, in Browns, Lilacs, Amaranths, Pinks, Blues, Purples, Greens, Buffs &c., closing out at reduced prices.—by

June, 24, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

Physicians prescriptions carefully compounded, at all hours of the day or nigh at Dr. Harry's, Drug Store.

Augu1s, 6 1858

NEW CARPETING.

THE subscribers have just received one thousand yards of new carpeting which they will sell cheap for cash or country Produce.

June 17, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions, Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c., for sale at this office.

ANY person wanting good goods cheap, of every description, style, and pattern can be supplyed by OSTER & CARN.

July 29, 1859.

SUGARS, Teas, Coffee, Molasses and Syrups, even of the best to be had in Market always on hand and for sale CHEAP, by

July 29, 1859. OSTER & CARN.

JAYNE'S Wrights, Bennett's and Dyott's pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

SWAIM'S PANACEA at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE AND LIVER PILLS.

WE beg leave to call the attention of the Trade, and more especially the Physicians of the country, to two of the most popular remedies now before the public. We refer to

Dr. Chas. M'Lane's Celebrated

Vermifuge and Liver Pills.

We do not recommend them as universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports, viz.:

THE VERMIFUGE,

For expelling Worms from the human system. It has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various Animals subject to Worms.

THE LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of LIVER COMPLAINTS, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEAD-ACHE, &c. In cases of

FEVER AND AGUE,

preparatory to or after taking Quinine, they almost invariably make a speedy and permanent cure.

As specifics for the above mentioned diseases, they are Unrivaled, and never known to fail when administered in accordance with the directions.

Their unprecedented popularity has induced the proprietors,

FLEMING BROTHERS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

to dispose of their Drug business, in which they have been successfully engaged for the last Twenty Years, and they will now give their undivided time and attention to their manufacture. And being determined that Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge and Liver Pills shall continue to occupy the high position they now hold among the great remedies of the day, they will continue to spare neither time nor expense in procuring the Best and Purest material, and compound them in the most thorough manner. Address all orders to

FLEMING BROS. Pittsburgh, Pa.

P.S. Dealers and Physicians ordering from others than Fleming Bros., will do well to write their orders distinctly, and *take none but Dr. M'Lane's, prepared by Fleming Bros. Pittsburgh, Pa.* To those wishing to give them a trial, we will forward per mail, post paid, to any part of the United States, one box of Pills for twelve three-cent postage stamps, or one vial of Vermifuge for fourteen three-cent stamps. All orders from Canada must be accompanied by twenty cents extra.

For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry, and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.-zz.

MR. SICKLES ACQUITTED!

AFTER a long and hard struggle at Washington City, Mr. Sickles has been acquitted, and J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO. have succeeded in getting their stock of goods, which is very large and cheaper than ever before sold in Bedford. Consisting in part of

Black and Fancy Silks, Lavella Cloths, Debaige, Challies, Ducals, Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Barege, Checks, Alpacas, Flannels, Shawls, Plain and Barred Cambricks, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Gloves, Mits, Collars, Ribbons, Muslins, Tickings, Checks; a large assortment of Mens' and Boys' Wear, from 12½ cts. up; Linens, Shirtings, Black and Fancy Cassimere, Cloths, Hats and Caps, &c., &c., &c.

A large assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES,

cheaper than ever.

A good supply of Carpets, all colers and prices, single and double carpet chain, looking glasses, umbrellas, clocks, &c.

Also, A large assortment of

GROCERIES,

Such as Coffee, Sugar, Syrup Molasses, Tobacco, Segars, Essence Coffee, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Soap, Green and Black Tea, Shoe Blacking, Knives, Spoons, Candle Wick, Rice, Chocolate, Candles, Mustard, Whale, Linseed and Fish Oil, Buckets, Tubs, &c., cheap for Cash and Produce, and to punctual customers a credit of 6 months will be given. Thankful for past favors, we hope to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Remember the place, Anderson's Row, opposite the Gazette Office, is Shoemakers *Cheap Store.* So come on with your Tin and buy cheaper than you have ever bought before.

April 29, 1859.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DR. HARRY, at the Cheap Drug and Book Store, has just received, a large assortment of the best flavoring extracts, together with Baking Soda, Cream of Tartar, Saleratus, &c., of the very best quality, all of which he will sell theow est prices.

TO BUY GOOD SHOES CHEAP, OF ANY STYLE AND QUALITY, CALL ON OSTER & CARN, No. 1 Cheap Side.

SURVEYING.

O. H. GAITHER will promptly attend to all surveying business that may be entrusted to him. Office on Juliana street two doors south of the Inquirer office.

Dec. 31, 1858.

WOOL WANTED.

WE will pay cash or Merchandise for any antity of clear washed wool.

May 857. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

CANDLES, adamantine and tallow—a superior article—just received, and for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

Bedford August 5, 1859.

GOWQUA MATTINGS.

WE have just received a large lot of prime quality Mattings—4-4 and 5-4 check and plain white. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

May 27, 1859.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

GERMAN BITTERS,

PREPARED BY

DR. C. M. JACKSON & CO., Philad'a, Pa.,

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

☞DO YOU WANT SOMETHING TO STRENGTHEN YOU?
DO YOU WANT A GOOD APPETITE?
DO YOU WANT TO BUILD UP YOUR CONSTITUTION?
DO YOU WANT TO FEEL WELL?
DO YOU WANT TO GET RID OF YOUR NERVOUSNESS?
DO YOU WANT ENERGY?
DO YOU WANT TO SLEEP WELL?
DO YOU WANT A BRISK AND VIGOROUS FEELING?

If you do, use Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and sold by druggists and store keepers throughout the United States, Canadas, West Indies, and South America, at 75 cents per bottle.

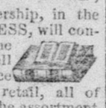
For sale by Dr. B. F. Harry and Reamer & Way, Bedford, and by dealers generally throughout the County.

May 27, 1859.-zz.

DRUGS AND BOOKS.

DR. F. C. REAMER & S. J. WAY,

HAVING formed a partnership, in the DRUG and BOOK BUSINESS, will constantly keep on hand, at the old stand, a large and well selected stock of choice



Drugs and Medicines, wholesale and retail, all of which will be sold on fair terms. The assortment consists in part of

Drugs and Chemicals, Dye Woods and Acids, Paints and Oils, Window Glass and Glass Ware, Tobacco and Segars, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.—Having the regular agency for the sale of many of these medicines, the public are assured that they are of the best; such as have stood the test of time and experience, and can be safely recommended as genuine. viz: Townsend's and Sand's Sarsaparilla, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters, Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines, Palmstock's, Hohensack's and other vermifuge; Hoofland's German Bitters, &c., &c.

Constantly on hand a large stock of historical geographical, scientific, religious, poetical, school and miscellaneous BOOKS.

Also a great variety of FANCY STATIONERY, Cap, Post and Wrapping Paper, of every quality, Paper Hangings in great variety. Window Blinds, in patterns or by the piece. Wall Paper, Steel and Fancy Goods.

BLANK BOOKS of every size and quality.—Pocket Books and Port Monnaies, Diaries, Blank Deeds and Mortgages, gold Pens and Pencils, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery in great variety, Soaps, &c., &c.

Lamps, and Camphine Oil and Burning Fluid, kept constantly on hand.

CHOICE LIQUORS for medical use; Wolffs' Scheidam Schnapps, Gin, Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines.

Jan. 28, 1859.

NYCUM'S IMPROVED CAST-IRON CARRIAGE HUB.

THE undersigned believes that he has invented a cast iron carriage hub which far excels all others now in use, for strength, neatness and durability, and that it only needs to be examined, and its merits tested, to secure its universal approval and adoption. Indeed it is no longer an experiment, it having been effectually tried by the best judges in our country, and pronounced one of the

Greatest Improvements of the Age!

Several vehicles have been in use over two years with the Improved Hub attached, and the wheels are still as perfect as when they left the shop, the unavoidable wear excepted.

This is the only Cast Iron Hub ever invented suitable for light wheels.

This improvement is of such a nature that one or more spokes may be taken out changed or replaced without disturbing the other portion of the wheel Where a wood hub is used, if a spoke happens to become broken, it is necessary to cut the tire and separate the felloes, to get at the damaged part.—The wheel must be then inporeco the sed, tire re-welded and reset. All this involves a considerable pense and loss of time.

In the present Improvement the inner ends of the spokes are secured in an Iron Hub, which consists mainly of two shells fasteneted together with screws. By simply unscrewing the nuts and taking off the back shell, any one of the spokes may be removed or changed, and the hub again put together or, leaving the wheel as solid and firm as ever, all

WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW MINUTES.

This method of constructing Iron Hub Wheels gives them unusual strength,

LIGHTNESS AND NEATNESS,

besides obviating several other objections that have heretofore attended their use. The cost of manufacture is also greatly reduced.

The subscriber Agent for Bedford County, will dispose of Township and shop rights, on reasonable terms. WILLIAM O'NEAL Agent.

Feb. 18, 1859. Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa

BLOODY RUN HOTEL,

BLOODY RUN, PA.,

WM. DIBERT, Proprietor.

HIS TABLE will always be supplied with the best the market naffords; the BAR will contain the best of Liquors, and his STABLING which is large, will be attended by a careful hostler.

May 27, 1859.-3m.*

FRENCH BURR MILL STONE MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned keeps constantly on hand FRENCH, BURRS of all sizes, and furnishes every article required by the milling trade. Complete satisfaction guaranteed for a very article sold. Millers who prefer the solid BURR, by giving 4 to 6 months notice, can have their orders executed at the quarries in France.

Address WM. H. KEPNER,
Harrisburg, P. O., Pa.

April 8, 1859.-6m.

HAGERSTOWN ALMANACS for 1859, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Dec. 17, 1858.

PERMANENT OFFICE.

Complying with the urgent request of hundreds of their patients,

Drs. C. M. Fitch and J. W. Sykes

HAVE CONCLUDED TO REMAIN

PERMANENTLY IN PITTSBURGH,

And may be consulted at their office,

NO. 190 PENN STREET,

Opposite St. Clair Hotel PITTSBURGH.

AND may be consulted daily, (except Sundays,) for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all other CHRONIC COMPLAINTS complicated with or causing pulmonary disease, including Catarrh, Heart Disease, Affection of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Female Complaints, etc.

Drs. FITCH & SYKES would state that their treatment of consumption is based upon the fact that the disease exists in the blood and system at large, both before and during its development in the lungs, and they therefore employ Mechanical, Hygienic and Medicinal remedies to purify the blood and strengthen the system. With these they use MEDICAL INHALATIONS, which they value highly, but only as Palliatives, (having no curative effect when used alone,) and invalids are earnestly cautioned against wasting the precious time of curability upon any treatment based upon the plausible, but false idea that the "seat of disease can be reached in a direct manner by Inhalation." For as before stated, the seat of the disease is in the blood and its effects only in the lungs.

☞No charge for consultation.

A list of questions will be sent to those wishing to consult us by letter.

March 18, 1859.-1y

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, RAINSBURG, Pa.

Faculty.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B., Principal, Prof. of Languages and Philosophy.
Wm. S. Smith, Prof. of Mathematics.
Jas. H. Miller, Adjunct Prof. of Mathematics.
Rev. B. F. Stephens, Lecturer on Moral Philosophy, &c.
Wm. A. Stephens, Prof. of English Grammar, &c.
Dr. J. Hughes, Lecturer on Anatomy &c.
Mrs. E. V. Osborne, Preceptress, Teacher of Music, French, Botany &c.
Miss Mary Williams, Teacher of Composition, &c.

Price of Tuition for term of 11 weeks.

Common English Branches	$3 25
Higher Branches, including common, each	80
Latin and Greek, each	2 00
German and French, each	1 50
Book-keeping and Commercial calculations	1 50

Ornamental

Drawing	2 50
Colored crayon, and water colors, each	3 00
Oil painting	5 00
Hair and wax flowers, each	3 00
Pellis work	3 00
Embroidery	1 50
Piano music, with use of instrument	10 00

Board $1,75 per week including room rent, fuel, furniture &c. This is one of the best, and cheapest institution in the country. The whole expense per term need not be more than twenty-five dollars.—The spring term commences April 5, 1859.

For particulars, address the peincipal.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.

Rainsburg, Bedford co., April 29, 1859.

NEW BANK! NEW RAIL ROAD!!

AND

NEW SHOE AND VARIETY STORE!!!

FERGUSON & MANSPEAKER have just returned from the East, *another time*, with a splendid lot of

SHOES,

of every kind, particularly Women's and Children's summer ware,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

ALSO,

DRY GOODS, containing a general assortment.

ALSO,

GROCERIES, and in their *variety department*, are contained a little of every thing. Call and see prices and qualities.

CALICO at 4 cents a yard for instance, and every thing else in proportion.

P. S. all kinds of produce, taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

June 10, 1859.

JOHN ALSIP'S

CHEAP

CASH AND PRODUCE STORE,

Opposite the "Washington Hotel," Bedford, Pennsylvania.

"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries of all Kinds and Quality,

QUEENSWARE, BOOTS AND SHOES,

AND IN SHORT—EVERY THING ELSE WHICH IS USUALLY KEPT BY MERCHANTS, AND WHICH HE WILL SELL *"Cheaper than the Cheapest."*

June 24, 1859.

IMPORTNT NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of OSTER, MANSPEAKER & CARN, are respectfully and earnestly, requested to call and settle their accounts either by CASH or NOTE; circumstances demand a speedy settlement of the Books of the old firm, which are in the hands of Saml. Carn, for settlement, therefore we trust that all interested will attend to this notice, otherwise we shall be put to the unpleasant necessity of adding costs.

July 29, 1859.-2m.

Hummel's

Premium Essence of Coffee.

COFFEE made by it will have a more delicate and finer flavor, and will be much more wholesome. It will also be clear without requiring anything to clarify it. For sale by

OSTER, & CARN.

New Store, No. 1, Cheap side.

June1 8, 1858.

New Jewelry.

THE subscriber has opened out a new and splendid assortment of all kinds of the most fashionable Jewelry—consisting in part of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, &c. &c. Call and see his stock.

del4 DANIEL BORDER.

GENTLEMEN

ARE invited to call and examine our second supply of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERS, suitable for the present season, we can show you the best stock we have yet offered, and will sell them—CHEAP as the same goods can be had at retail in America.

June 17, 1859. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

WHITE TEETH and a perfumed breath can be acquired by using the "Balm of a housand Flowers." To be had at

DR. HARRYS.

March 6, 1857.

PURE WHITE LEAD, Flaxseed oil and Spirits Turpentine at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.

For the Hair—Jockey Club, and new mown hay, pomatums, genuine ox marrow. at Dr. Harry's

BEDFORD FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers having purchased the Bedford Foundry of Messrs Washabaug & Bannon would most respect fully announce to the citizens of Bedford and adjoining counties, that they are prepared to make and furnish all kinds of CASTINGS for

GRIST ND SAW-MILLS,

Thrashing Machines, Ploughs, Apple mills, Cooking, ten plate, and coal stoves, sled and Sleigh soles, wash kettles, of different sizes, wagon boxes of all sizes, farmers' bells, (a superior article,) oven doors, and every thing usually made in a country Foundry.

PLOUGHS.

Woodcock, Seyley and HILL-SIDE PLOUGHS. Also, a new PLUG PLOUGH, to which we call the especial attention of our farmers—a superior article to the old Plug Plough, with two kinds of points, shares and landsides to suit all ploughs in general use in this county. Turning and fitting of iron patterns made to order, and all kinds of repairing done at the shortest notice and at low prices. All our own work made of the very best material, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Farmers and others would do well to call and examine our work before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to meet the immergencies of the times, we will SELL LOW FOR CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE. Pig and bar iron, horses and lumber, taken in exchange for work.

March 4, 1859.-1y SHIRES & JORDAN.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house ronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make.—Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857,

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscribers are now prepared, at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for castings of any description for Grist and Saw Mills, Thrashing Machines, Apple Mills, Ploughs, and all things else in their line that may be needed in this or the adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2 4 or 6 Horse power, *warranted* equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Woodcock, Plug, and Hillside Ploughs, *warranted* to give satisfaction or *no sale.* Points, shares and landsides, to fit all Woodcock or Seyler Ploughs in the County.

Farmer's Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at Foundry prices at the store of Wm Hartley, Bedford, Pa., Louderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp., John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill. Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner, and all work warranted. Call and examine our work and castings and judge for yourselves.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1858.-tf.

UNION HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has opened a Hotel, under the above name, in the old and well known Globe building, on West Pitt Street, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, where he will be happy to see all his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render all his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

☞Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month and year.

JONATHAN HORTON.

Bedford, April 30, 1858.

MRS. S. E. POTTS,

HAS just returned from the Eastern Cities with her usual stock of rich

Summer Goods,

Consisting in part of handsome Silk Robes, Lawn Robes, Barage Robes, Shawls, Lace Mantles, of every style, New Style Shawls; a large and splendid apartment of Spring and Summer Bonnets, of the latest fashion. Her stock is large, well selected, and, will be sold cheap to suit the times. Call and examine the goods, and judge for yourselves.

April 1859.

Plastering Laths!!

THE UNDERSIGNED having erected a Mill for sawing PLASTERING LATHS on his premises in Union Tp., Bedford county, is now ready to furnish any quantity on the shortest notice. Price $1.50 per thousand, 3 ft long. Other lengths in proportion.

Letters addressed to me at St. Clairsville, will be promptly attended to.

WM. GRIFFITH.

Union Tp., Feb. 16, 1854.-zz.

FRUIT CANS! FRUIT CANS!!

THE subscriber has on hand a new lot of SEALING CANS for putting up all kinds of fruit, which he offers at lower prices than can be procured elsewhere. One quart cans, 12½ cents; three pints, 18¾; two quarts, 25 cents. Country merchants supplied at a discount. They are convenient for persons living in the country, and warranted to be equal to any others now in use.

GEO. W. BLYMIRE.

July 15, 1859.—3m.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman,

PROPRIETOR.

Boarders taken by the day week month and year.

April 25, 1856—tf

HOPEWELL HOUSE.

HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PENN'A

JOHN B. CASTNER,

Proprietor.

May 6, 1859.—1y.

A NEW Supply of Muslins, Calicoes, Ginghams, Drillings, Satinetts, Casimeres, Cotton, &c., just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade Store.

May h, 41859

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral and Jayne's Expectorant at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

August 6, 1858.